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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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BUT HILLIARD SHOWS FINE ART.

Jumps From Paints and Oils to Artistic Lies.

THAT BIG VOLCANO PICTURE.

Which No One Ever Saw—Paints Word Pictures of Hawaii—Afrail of Revolutions—Says Mr. Willis Was Recalled—Mrs. Hilliard Appears.

DENVER (Col.), April 27.—W. H. Hilliard, one of the great artists of the world, registered at the Windsor Hotel yesterday, in company with Mrs. Hilliard. Mr. Hilliard is on his way East from the Sandwich Islands, where he spent the winter making a picture of the noted volcano which is now in course of eruption. The work was undertaken at the request of Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, the artist journeying all the way from France to the islands of the Pacific for the special purpose of making a painting of the volcano.

He was so greatly entranced with the climate and the wonderful scenery that he completed a number of works, which he has with him in Denver. It is not every day that an artist receives a commission requiring a journey of 15,000 miles, but Mr. Hilliard's reputation was such that the Spreckels family insisted that he should make the trip. The great painting is now in San Francisco, the property of the sugar magnate.

In addition to being a first-class painter, Mr. Hilliard is a close observer of events. He says he left the enchanting scenes and society of Honolulu because he feared a rebellion was about to be inaugurated.

"The islands," said he, "are more than 2,000 miles from San Francisco and steamers make the trip only once in a month.

"I saw that serious trouble was brewing and in fact the situation became so equally that it appeared folly to risk a longer residence, and so we quietly departed. Our steamer sailed three weeks ago, and I would not be surprised to hear at any hour that the Government had been overthrown. There is certain to be another revolution. The republic will be overthrown and the monarchy will be restored. This is as sure as fate. The change has been felt for several months, and people who were able to get away have been leaving Honolulu as fast as possible."

"Does not Minister Willis say affairs are moving along nicely?" asked the news reporter.

"Mr. Willis shows by his acts that he feels trouble is coming. He is now on this side of the Pacific, and never intends to return to Honolulu. Before he left he sold his furniture, horses, piano, in fact everything belonging to the household, at public auction. Does that look as though he intended to return? There is a saying on the islands that Willis has been trying to ride two horses. The result is that he has the heavy bill of both parties, and I knew ten weeks ago that he would be recalled. I often talked with him concerning the troubles, and he was perfectly aware that an uprising was at hand."

Willis is Recalled.

"Will it be a bloody revolution?" was asked.
"That is a hard question to answer. The Portuguese don't like President Dole, and they represent the largest part of the population. A short time ago the Portuguese laborers appeared in a body before the President and demanded an increase in their wages. The demand was acceded to and the next day the men turned and made a second demand, which the President felt obliged to grant. The Portuguese are assisted by the Japanese and the Chinese. The American population represents not more than one-tenth of the foreign population in numbers."

"Yes," continued the visitor, "Willis has been recalled and the indications are that the United States, under the present administration, will not interfere in the affairs of the Sandwich Islands. It is possible that the next administration of this country, if it is put into power by the Republican party, will send a Minister to Honolulu who will be recognized as worthy of the republic. Blount, the predecessor of Willis, was thoroughly capable, and if he had been retained, he would have seated the queen on the throne and silenced the troubles. If the question of the revolution, however, were left to the natives to decide, there would never be a revolution. The natives are big, fine-looking people, but they are lazy and absolutely without ambition. If a native can get enough 'poi' and raw fish for three meals a day his wants are satisfied, for he needs no clothes. The Japanese and Portuguese and Chinese are hard-working people, and the dissatisfaction among this element has been spreading and has about reached the climax."

"President Dole and a Cabinet of Massachusetts men are running the

country after their own ideas. Dole is a good fellow, and his wife is a highly accomplished lady of Maine. He is as nice a man as the Lord ever made, but nothing but disaster stares him in the face. The army which he has to depend upon consists, perhaps, of 100 men, who are employed as clerks during the day and do their drilling at night. I have often seen the little army out on a drill, and it reminded me of children playing soldier. Hilo, one of the most enterprising islands of the group, is preparing to secede. I learned from three of the leading men on the island that plans have been made to secede and set up an independent government, and I believe the people will succeed. They claim to be taxed almost to death for the benefit of Honolulu, and say they are tired making a show town out of Honolulu at the expense of the other parts of the country. Honolulu is one of the finest residence cities of the world. The society is superior to that of the capitals of Europe. The city has no sewers and is visited by a wind from the south, which is known as the 'sick wind' on account of the pestilence it brings. Once in a while a leper escapes from a little island in the ocean and lands on the main island of the archipelago. Then look out for excitement. Nobody rests until the leper is captured and returned to his exile.

Strawberries and Dog Meat.

"Strawberries," said Mr. Hilliard, "are the principal article of diet with American visitors. They grow all the year round, but are raised by the foreign laborers, as the natives are too lazy to go to the trouble. The natives relish dog meat above all other food. One day we missed our little dog. With the aid of a policeman the animal, so small you could almost cover it with your hand, was found in possession of a native who was proceeding to fatten him to make 'poi.' The half-castes are a better class of people than the pure bloods. Many of the half-caste girls are educated in Germany and are fine-looking, intelligent women, even though they are coffee-colored. The moment a foreigner arrives on the island he is spotted. If he says the least thing in criticism against the Government he is liable to be arrested and placed under bonds. Then he finds it impossible to get away, for a person under bond cannot leave without a written permission from the President. The queen is ugly, self-willed, tyrannical and arbitrary. She is now out on parole, but cannot leave the island."

Policy for America.

"The proper course for the United States Government to pursue toward Hawaii is to remain neutral, but not to allow any foreign government to gain a foothold on the islands. There is really nothing in the Hawaiian islands that makes them desirable for this country. The islands are not self-sustaining, but they are important as a coaling station for the vessels of this country. It would never do for this government to permit foreign countries to take possession of the islands. Foreign fleets could gather at Honolulu and descend upon the Pacific coast before the faintest warning could be given."

Mr. Hilliard may remain in Denver several days, in order to meet old friends whom he knew in Europe.

McKINLEY'S GOOD HOLD.

At last the Republican State conventions of the United States have completed their work, and with the exception of two Alaska representatives, the last delegate to the St. Louis national convention has been nominated. Claims that Major McKinley will be nominated for the presidency are being made right and left, and from all that can be gained from newspaper dispatches, a "convention freak" is the only thing that can defeat the Ohio candidate. Washington is strong for McKinley, Maryland has fallen into line, and the Missouri delegates have been added to the list. Matt Quay of Pennsylvania considers the situation sufficiently serious to pay Mr. McKinley a visit, very likely to see what he will do for the political machine provided he is nominated. Joe Manly of Maine and Boss Platt of New York are keeping very quiet.

Having failed in their attempts to capture conventions, these men are now scheming to entangle McKinley on the money question. He has been pitted with requests to state his position on the financial situation, and thus far has kept a sphinx-like silence. Pamphlets setting forth Reed's gold record are being spread broadcast throughout the country, and the New York financiers are inclined to lean toward his principles. At the same time, the leading politicians about Washington, D. C., are agreed that the "sound money" man will name McKinley on a platform similar to that passed by the Ohio State convention, which said: "We contend for honest money, for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchanges, that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetalism, and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money."

As the "sound money" wing of the party is credited with controlling 512 votes, and 499 are required to name a candidate, thus even from the financial standpoint McKinley seems to have a good hold on the convention.

Colonel George de la Vergne left on the Alameda yesterday for several weeks' vacation in Colorado. He will have a good chance to refute some of Artist W. H. Hilliard's fabrications during his stay in Denver.

COMPARES PHYSICIANS AND MINISTERS.

Dr. Goodhue Thinks Their Duties Are Similar.

WHEN LICENSE IS CONSIDERED.

If One Is Taxed the Other Should be. Money Spent in Gaining an Education—Not Necessarily Money Well Invested—Old Story Over Again.

MR. EDITOR—Some time ago the city of Riverside, California, imposed a tax of \$12 a year upon its medical practitioners. The physicians objected and made a test case of it, but were defeated on some technical point. The case was then appealed. The sum involved was no doubt "measly" alongside of \$50 a year. The question seemed one of principle and on that ground the battle was fought.

The following letter appeared in the Daily Press:

Mr. Editor—In the last issue of the Reflex I noticed, concerning the Riverside doctors and their test case, the following: "Suppose they succeed in proving the license ordinance unconstitutional—then what? They will simply have raised a great big row and disturbed the efficient operation of municipal government for the sake of saving a measly little \$12 a year."

I do not think that we have gone about this matter in a tempestuous way nor with a desire to thwart the operation of government in this city. It is only a question of right or wrong which we wish settled. We believe that the city has no right to impose such a tax. Because Riverside is a beautiful city is no reason why it should demand of its physicians what no other city in the United States would dare to ask.

We have paid out thousands of dollars to fit ourselves for the work we are doing; we have presented our credentials and our fees to the State Board, and secured therefrom a license to practice medicine. In other words, by virtue of qualification we are given the great privilege to go out and minister to the wants of the sick and dying, to do our special charities for the helpless poor. And yet they come to us with a "license to carry on the medical business."

This is not an ordinary profession. It is not a selfish work, and no true physician has gone into it from a mercenary motive. This is as true of the right thinking physician as it is of the minister of the gospel. The latter goes to college and qualifies; he gets a license from his church or board, and he lives by what he makes out of his profession. He does—the true minister does—as much good as the good physician with equal opportunities; usually the physician has more. And if it is right that we pay for a license, the pastors should pay also. To voice Mr. Hunt's words about "patriotism," and the "uncomplaining payment of taxes," it is a higher form of patriotism than laying down one's life in defense of one's country, to visit by night and day the couch of the poverty-stricken sick one—to preach and pray, and prevent and cure, in private, without praise and often without gratitude.

Every true physician is given, by reason of his work, more opportunity to preach a patient, helpful religion than any minister that ever told words of help to men—and yet we are engaged in "business."

When I was asked to sign the petition I gave my reason for doing so. I did not object, nor do I now, to the payment of my part of city taxes. But I do object to the unconstitutional proceeding of requiring me to get a license to do what no man can keep me from doing in this State.

When the "license" was presented to me I looked surprised, and said "I have a license." But this was not enough. Afterward I was told that this was really for scavenger work, for street sprinkling, etc. If that be so, why call for a license to practice medicine? I should not object to a scavenger or street sprinkling tax—not at all—and I think no other physician would.

But if I buy of my grocer flour, and he charges me up with onions, which I never eat, I shall question my bill—and never pay for onions as long as I live.

If the city needs money and I have it, I may give with a willing hand, while I might object to many means by which this needy city could get the desired dollar—license to retail spirituous liquors, for instance.

Or, because my church ought to be supported, and I acknowledge my part due, shall they have a right to ask me a fee every month for citizenship papers, which I have qualified for?

We object to the principle, and in such matters as laws, ordinances, regulations, it is very necessary to have things rightly named. Wrong naming does a lot of mischief in the world. I am glad to say that Americans are very particular about having their laws specific. If I place expenditures under receipts, and receipts under expenditures, because I want to be a bookkeeper, where shall the balance be?

We would fight longer and harder for a right than for a dollar, and you can see how any man will resist anything which has a tendency to curtail his legitimate privileges. This ordinance is a precedent and interests our rights. It licenses what is already licensed by qualification, and brings the grandest humanitarian work the world ever had to the low level of selfish interest. If some make it necessary, the profession is not to blame. I confess that some seem to have lost sight of the old Greek motto by which we are supposed to be guided: "The true physician is Godlike." I pay my poll tax with pleasure. I consider it a privilege that I can contribute my part to the support of an up-building system. I intend and want to pay, according to my ability, my part of the expense which the city incurs, but I do not wish to see any more "licenses to keep, conduct and carry on the medical business."

E. S. GOODHUE, M. D.

As will be seen from this letter, a clergyman was found to favor the license. There are ministers enough to advocate any cause that may come up—even the liquor sellers—as shown by Dr. Crosby's attitude. Senator McCandless quotes Dr. Hyde as saying that it was unjust to tax a man who had invested \$500 in a farm and not to tax the man who had invested the same amount in an education. If Dr. Hyde said this, I am sorry, for it shows as little consideration of actual truth as some sermons do. The farm is an investment worth so much to any man in any market. The man who paid \$500 for an education may have a \$500 farm as well, the latter worth what he paid for it, the education worth nil. What is spent upon education is spent to develop a possibility, not to create value, but to bring it out. A man's intellectual stock in trade is sui-generis; it may be worth thousands of dollars and it may not be worth anything, but it is his, and given to him.

It seems to me that a man who was a student long enough to fit himself to preach something new ought to remember this. Can Dr. Hyde say how much his education cost? Can he approximate in value the cost of educating such men as Huxley or Spencer? Where will he begin to tax education? Joseph Cook had a tutor until he was quite a boy, went to college, then to seminary, went to Canada to learn French, to Greece to study history—got through when he was twenty-five, and reckons that his education cost him \$25,000. We hear the Senator remark that the tax is only on the business education. What is that, pray? Most of the medical school acquire a bachelor of arts degree before matriculation. All require literary and other qualities which are the result of a long and laborious educational process.

I know a man who spent \$3,000 on an education and never could get a degree of any kind. What was the money value of his education, although, like the farmer, he invested. The value depends upon what there is in a man to bring out, absolutely. Putting a license upon that is wrong, and the only consistent way would be to tax ability—get a tape measure and grade skulls, charging so much an inch. A second Cuvier might pay a big license. Besides, if we are to tax education, it would be manifestly wrong to leave out ministers of the gospel, who are well educated and get dollars and cents for it.

I think that our legislators are doing too much. They are charged with surplus energy to be worked off some way. An active child is affected in the same manner, and when it has done a good thing it straightway goes and does a bad one. Revenue is a necessary thing for governments as well as doctors, but money may not be revenue in the true sense. Economy is desirable, but retrenchment may be the reverse; and so perhaps a little more stirring of the matter may send a sediment to the bottom and give our well intentioned legislators a chance to filter this whole question.

Your new citizens are proud of the Republic, and almost inclined to make odious comparisons to their American cousins. Yet, how shall we answer when they write:

"Do you license prostitution?"
"Do you tax the liberal professions?"
"Do you license the sale of opium?"
"Are you republican enough to require registration of your citizens?"

Dr. McArthur says your Government is the one Christian Government, and your laws are the nearest to righteous laws of any made."

E. S. GOODHUE.

Seasickness.

In an interesting paper upon "The Preventive Treatment of Seasickness," read before the New York Medical Society, Dr. A. D. Rockwell said that the cause of seasickness was a nervous one, because of the mild concussion of the brain due to the rolling of the vessel, and this led to nausea and vomiting. In the preventing of seasickness, Dr. Rockwell expressed his faith in the use of bromides. Dr. Fordyce Barker, and other physicians subsequently, who had written upon the subject, had led Dr. Rockwell to the belief that the medicine to prevent seasickness should be administered for some days before sailing. The bromide of sodium is preferable to the bromide of potassium, since it is better adapted to the stomach.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE MAKE A DAY OF IT.

Loan Bill Gets a Dressing of Hilo Sauce.

GOOD WHARF WANTED OR NONE.

Senate Opposes Water Right to Hilo Electric Co.—The Births, Deaths and Marriage Registry—Rep. Bond and the Liquor Commission.

Eighty-fourth Day.
TUESDAY, May 26.

In the Senate Minister King announced a number of bills signed by the President. The Printing Committee reported copies of the Liquor Commission report. Two sections in the license bill not previously acted upon were referred to the Conference Committee.

The bill providing for taking water from the Waialuku river by the Hilo Electric Light Company came up on second reading. The bill was opposed as establishing a dangerous precedent. Senator Waterhouse moved to indefinitely postpone. This resulted in a tie vote and President Wilder voted against the motion. The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill for recording births, deaths, etc., passed the third reading. Senator McCandless' wide tire bill was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee on second reading.

House of Representatives.

Upon motion of Rep. Kamaooha Reps. Rycroft and Richardson were substituted in that member's place on the select committee who visited the leper settlement at Molokai for the purpose of conferring with the Board of Health.

Minister King reported the following Acts signed by the President:

An Act defining burglary and to repeal Chapter 14 of the Penal Code, relating to burglary.

An Act amending Chapter XLIII of the Session Laws of 1890, entitled, "An Act to amend Chapter XXXI of the Civil Code in regard to corporations."

An Act relating to the criminal jurisdiction of District Magistrates and repealing Section 1 of Chapter LII of the Penal Code relating thereto.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Act 42 of the Provisional Government, entitled, "An Act conferring additional jurisdiction upon certain District Magistrates."

Joint resolution in regard to the Great Seal of the Republic of Hawaii.

Rep. Bond reported as follows for the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry into the action reported to have been taken by the Medical Association at a meeting held by them on or about May 20th:

"It appears, on inquiry, that the schedule of medical fees published by the press was indeed passed, but by only a bare quorum of eight Representatives, about one-fourth of the membership of the Medical Association."

"It is averred that the object of the bill was to secure protection for the members of the medical fraternity in the rare cases that might be referred to the courts for legal adjudication of charges and collection of same, and did not necessarily mean a rise on the present scale of charges prevailing among the physicians who have been accustomed to adopting their fees to the circumstances of their patients and a number of whom have declared their purpose of adhering to their customary scale of fees."

"Your committee feel that the action taken by the members who represented the Medical Association at the meeting referred to was ill-considered, in view of the vote so recently passed by the House of Representatives to exempt physicians from the payment of a yearly license, and believe that any attempt to enforce an exorbitant bill of fees would probably result in the enactment of laws for the protection of the public."

"While we are disposed to believe that the good sense of the Medical Association will prevent any unwise action on their part, we deem it desirable that they should discover the action taken at their meeting hereinbefore referred to, at the earliest opportunity, and recommend that they be furnished by our Secretary with a copy of this report."

Report adopted.

Rep. Winston reported for the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 47, recommending that the bill pass with the change of inserting in line 6 the word "Mahukona," in the place of "Kealahoukua."

advantage that Koolakaekus might afford it as a part of entry."

Rep. Richards reported for the Finance Committee on Senate Bill No. 48, relating to national loan and issuance of bonds as a security therefor, recommending passage with following amendments:

In Section 2 insert in line 3, after word "resizable," "not less than five nor more than twenty years after the date of issue," and strike out in the same line the words "in ten years from the date of issue."

Section 3 pass as in the bill.

Strike out Section 4.

Section 5 pass as in the bill.

Section 6 in first line, after the word "Finance," insert "with the approval of the Executive Council."

Strike out remainder of the section after the word "loans," in line 2.

Section 7.

Section 8, insert the following: Line 12, change \$25,000 to \$25,000.

Line 13, change \$25,000 to \$25,000.

After line 18 insert "new road to Kawaiki, homesteads, \$1,000."

Between lines 19 and 20 insert "new cross-road beginning on volcano road, between lots 125 and 140, and extending through the Pahoa, \$1,200."

Line 21, change from 4,000 to 1,000.

Strike out line relating to expense for placing loan.

Rep. Bond announced that the report of the Liquor Committee had been printed and was ready for distribution.

Minister Cooper asked for more time to answer the questions propounded by Rep. Robinson in regard to the Inter-Island steamship companies. Granted.

A communication from the Senate announced non-concurrence of that body in the House amendments to the following sections of Senate Bill No. 12, License Act: Sections 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

A conference committee was called for. Also, a communication from the Senate announced non-concurrence of that body in the House amendments to the following sections of Senate Bill No. 12, License Act: Sections 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Rep. Bond introduced his bill on the prevention of blindness. Read first time by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Senate Bill No. 46, relating to national loan, taken up for consideration with the report of the Finance Committee.

In addition to the amendment offered by the committee in Section 2, Minister Damon explained that in 1901 there would be \$125,000 of bonds that could be taken up by the Government. He recommended passage of amendment by the committee. Section passed.

The matter of a commission not greater than 5 per cent. provoked quite a heated discussion.

Rep. Ryckoff was of the opinion that the provision should remain, making it possible for all the money intended to be used for public improvements to be obtained at once.

Rep. Winston said that in case the bonds could be sold without the commission the provision would be useless.

Minister Damon explained that he should like to see the loan placed at home and that the bonds should be bought as close as possible to the purchaser without the intervention of another party.

Rep. McBryde moved that the discount be made 2 instead of 3 per cent. and also that the commission be struck out.

Motion to strike out the section was lost and Rep. McBryde's amendment carried.

Minister Damon's motion that the Board of Education bonds of 1874 be cancelled, carried.

The amendment of Rep. Richards, to the effect that \$200 be added to the item in favor of a school house at Kani, Kani, was lost.

Upon motion of Minister King \$1,000 for the new schoolhouse was inserted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A communication from the Senate, notifying the members that Senate Bill No. 50 had passed, was read.

On motion of Rep. Bond the joint resolution from the Liquor Commission and providing for the appointment of another committee to continue the work and report at the next regular session was read.

Rep. Bond moved that the report be adopted.

Rep. Richards wanted time for further action.

Rep. Kamaoaha thought it had better be referred to the Executive for action.

Rep. Bond requested that the previous speaker did not know more about the matter. The Executive could not pass law.

Rep. Richards said Mr. Bond spoke of a matter which he wished to present that would occupy only a few minutes of the time of the House. Seemed to him it was the toughest thing the House had struck during the session. Would ask for a suspension of the rules that he might present a report from the Printing Committee.

Rep. Hanama was sorry that the committee waited so long before presenting the bill. Would like to know whether or not the commission had done any work.

Rep. Bond (holding up report of committee)—Here is evidence of our work, and I think it is wrong to waste the time of the House in arguing whether or not another committee shall be appointed.

Rep. Richards said the paper held up by the member represented the committee's work. Perhaps it did. It might be the constitution of the United States for all he knew, and for that reason he wanted until tomorrow to ascertain what the report really is. Again asked for suspension of the rules.

Rep. Bond—Mr. Speaker, I think the resolution should be disposed of.

Compromise made and the member read by title an act entitled "An Act to increase the duty on sake and wines made from grape juice."

On motion of Rep. Richards it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Bond then introduced an act to further restrict the sale of spirituous liquors. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Richards, from the Printing Committee, reported House bills 12 and 47 typewritten.

The loan bill was then taken up.

Rep. Hanama said that when he asked for an appropriation for jail and court house at Kapaeha he was told to wait for the loan bill. It is now here, and as the kukui tree under which he held court is dead, would ask for \$1,000 for a court house and lockup. Perhaps the Minister of Finance or the Minister of the Interior can say whether this amount can be inserted in the bill.

Minister King said that this was the first time he had heard that a court house is needed. The Attorney General had not mentioned it.

Rep. Winston wanted to know what sort of a house could be built for \$1,000.

Rep. Hanama said he would get along with that, but they wanted it, as the nearest court house is ten miles away.

Rep. Ryckoff said that at rate Puna would want two, as their nearest on one side was twenty-seven miles and the other fifty-five miles.

Item passed.

When the item for fire stations in Honolulu was reached it was found that the committee had increased the appropriation of \$50,000, because, as Rep. Richards explained, it was impossible to get a satisfactory building for any less sum.

Minister King stated that in order to keep the loan within \$750,000 they had scaled down various items.

Item passed.

The item for a wharf at Waikanae was increased from \$20,000 to \$25,000, because a suitable wharf could not be built for less money.

Rep. Winston said he was surprised to see such an increase, and wanted to know if it would not be better to spend \$10,000 of that amount on roads.

Rep. Ryckoff was of the same opinion as the chairman. A competent engineer had said \$20,000 was necessary. Was surprised that the Government should bring in an item for \$25,000. If Hilo boy is to have a wharf it must be a good one; the Government is too poor to spend money on botched work.

Rep. Kamaoaha thought that a good wharf without roads was bad policy.

Rep. McBryde said he favored Rep. Ryckoff's opinion. The wharf was a necessity, but a breakwater was also necessary. Mr. Ryckoff had said in committee that it was better to put \$20,000 in roads and later build a good wharf.

Rep. Ryckoff wanted the member to excuse him long enough to say that he had been given credit for a great deal more courage than he ever had. What he said in committee was that the \$20,000 intended for Asiatic immigration should be spent in roads. He would not oppose a wharf at Hilo because he expected to go back there on his way home, and did not want to get mobbed.

Rep. Richards said there should be a wharf at Hilo, and it should be a good one; there was no use of a small appropriation and starting a wharf that would sink and six feet from the shore. If a good one cannot be built, then do not build any. A wharf of this kind would pay 4 per cent on \$40,000. Had a letter from an engineer who states that \$20,000 is necessary and nothing less will do. Hilo wants \$20,000 wharf or none at all.

Rep. McBryde favored the amount, and failing in that let the \$20,000 be spent in roads.

Passed at \$20,000.

Minister King had breakwater inserted in the bill.

Rep. Kamaoaha wanted the harbor appropriation for Honolulu cut to \$100,000. Lost.

The item of \$25,000 for Puna roads brought Rep. Ryckoff to his feet, saying: Here is a road sixty miles long, almost entirely through Government land, and which will require more to build, and yet the Government wants to keep the amount down. If a hundred thousand dollars was spent on it it would pay a hundred per cent in four years. I will ask that the amount be increased \$5,000. Carried.

Item of \$2,500 for cross roads to the volcano road passed.

Item of \$10,000 recommended by the committee for Waimea and Kapaeha was an increase of \$5,000 over Executive suggestion and \$2,000 less than engineer's estimate. Passed at \$10,000.

An item of \$4,000 for homesteaded roads in Kau caused a great deal of discussion.

Motion to insert an item of \$500 for light house at Kailua was supported by Rep. Hanama on the ground that Kailua is a growing place, and now that it has been made a port of entry there will be many large ships go into that port. The steamship company has a light there, but it burns only when a steamer is expected.

The matter of \$20,000 for encouraging immigration ran up against a snag when it got to Kamaoaha. He opposed it on the ground that there were enough idlers in town without getting more.

Rep. McBryde agreed with previous speakers. Among the lower classes the cry is hard times. If the Government wants people to settle on the homesteads let them herd these people and send them up there.

Rep. Richards said the agitators of Honolulu, the Portuguese, did not want homesteads. Believed this expenditure would bring in a desirable class of people who will develop coffee.

Minister Cooper said that applications for labor were coming in so thickly that the Executive felt that something should be done. An agreement was entered into between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Planters' Labor and Supply Co. whereby the planters would take 20 per cent of its labor in Portuguese, the Government agreeing to bring a male laborer here for \$100, which amount was to be repaid by the laborer. At the low rate of wage it was difficult for them to pay back the amount. An amendment to the agreement was made in January of this year, in which it was provided that European or Portuguese laboring families be brought out for plantation service at \$125 per family. At the expiration of their contracts they are to become good citizens and may take up homesteads. Mr. Glade is canvassing the matter thoroughly and is satisfied that those families which he could send

out under this arrangement would be desirable citizens.

Item passed as recommended.

Committee recommended that item providing for cost of negotiating the loan be stricken out. Item referred back to committee.

Bill passed second reading and ordered typewritten with corrections.

Eighty-fifth Day.

Wednesday, May 27.

Senator Lyman reported the postage stamp resolution presented to the President.

The Commerce Committee reported back the Wine bill without further recommendations than in the original report. Tabled to be considered with the bill.

House Bill No. 12, giving the Board of Health authority to deal with unsanitary property in Honolulu, passed the first reading and referred to the Public Lands Committee.

House Bill No. 47, to create an executive department of public instruction, passed the first reading and on second reading by the title went to the Education Committee.

Senator McCandless said that Senator Brown had requested that owing to ill-health some one else be appointed in his place on the Income tax. Senator Baldwin was appointed. Senator Waterhouse was appointed to take Senator Brown's place on the conference committee on the Internal Tax law.

The wine bill came up on second reading. Senator Baldwin said he asked to have the bill referred back to the committee in order that they might pass a bill against such deleterious drinks as sake, but by investigating a snag had appeared at every turn. Sake was a hard thing to hit without placing a direct duty, which would cause trouble with Japan. Senator Baldwin maintained his position as taken in the report upon the bill. He would increase the duty on wines of high alcoholic strength, but would not oppose the bill as introduced. Senator Lyman said if the duty was taken from high wines on the basis of alcoholic strength, dealers in all other beverages would be asking for exemption. A bill had been introduced in the House touching on the same question.

Senator Schmidt wanted the bill passed on its merits without bringing in beer and sake.

On motion of Senator McCandless the bill passed the second reading. Third reading set for Friday.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Ryckoff reported as follows for the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition from Puna, Hawaii, asking for an appropriation for the construction of a road from Puna to the head of Ryckoff's road, which leads to the landing at Pohokuli.

"Your committee respectfully recommends that there be fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) placed in the Current Receipts Appropriation bill for the building of said road."

"The section proposed is a part of the main road through Puna already surveyed by the Government and will be a great convenience to the whole district, but more especially to the natives and foreigners engaged in the coffee industry in the neighborhood of 'Pahoa,' 'Kapuni' and 'Waikahola.'"

Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

The Committee on Passed Bills reported that the joint resolution on sale of postage stamps had been handed the President for consideration.

Rep. Hanama announced that the Meloloni Committee of the House would meet with the Board of Health at 2:30 p. m.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent, lively man and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain, and the use of one bottle completely cured him." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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A large number of mills are using it, and we are having new orders every week. Those who use it once, want it right along. The

sears and cane cutters. It is the best knife ever offered for sale here. Try it

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We have a CRYSTAL ONE that shows the whole process at a glance. It is the best and easiest cleaned filter known. We will show you also our new right along. The

FRUIT OF MANGO PICKERS

We have a SPLENDID stock of Hardware, Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise on hand, and are adding to it by nearly every new arrival.

E. O. HALL & SON,

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HENRY CLAY,

BOCK & CO.,

LA AFRICANA,

VERA CRUZ,

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MANILA Cigar he Smokes?

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Powerful,
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\$35 BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD,
BUREAU,
WASHSTAND,
TABLE,
TWO CHAIRS,
ROCKER,
—7 PIECES IN ALL,
POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in this market for the money. Call and see this Set.

ODD DRESSERS,

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We have a few of these from broken Sets and are selling them off fast. They are worth looking at.

PORTIERES,

ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made. These are all new goods.

WINDOW SHADES,

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We have cheaper ones, but call your attention to this higher class of goods. They are prettier, last longer, give better satisfaction, etc.

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Carriage Builder

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All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. BOX 321.

128 AND 130 FORT ST.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY THAT CURES THE COUGH IN ITS EARLIEST STAGE, AND PREVENTS IT FROM BECOMING CHRONIC.

DOSE: ONE TEASPOONFUL IMMEDIATELY. IF THE COUGH IS VERY SEVERE, TWO TEASPOONFULS MAY BE GIVEN. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Baltimore, Md." on the wrapper.

Beware of Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS FINE-BOVENANT CURE REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, - - - - May 29, 1896.

The druggists will rejoice over the revised schedule of doctors' charges, as there will be a large increase in the demand for patent medicines. When physicians are consulted upon their part in adopting the schedule the majority try to prove an alibi.

No less conservative journal than Bradstreet's Journal of Finance speaks of the plan for the reorganization of the San Francisco and St. Louis Railway Company as "The Frisco Reorganization." It is apparent that Bradstreet is not looking for patronage in San Francisco. Some subscribers may be gained, however, in Oakland.

When the New York World telegraphed Major Wm. McKinley to ask his position on the money question, the reply was: "Give the World my compliments and say I have nothing to say." The San Francisco Examiner put the same question and got no reply. According to the old German proverb—"speech is silver, silence is golden"—McKinley must be a gold standard candidate.

The beautiful tribute paid the memory of Kate Field by our correspondent, M. W. C., will touch a responsive chord in the hearts of those in Hawaii who had the pleasure of acquaintance with the noted newspaper woman. The people of Hawaii knew Kate Field as a bright, active newspaper writer, and it is pleasing indeed to obtain a short sketch of her early life and the associations that did so much toward shaping her strong womanly character.

The possession of Delagoa Bay, in South Africa, is as likely as anything else to set fire to the powder magazine down there. The "Moscow Journal" points out the danger to other European powers interested in African affairs if Great Britain is allowed to get possession. The proposal is made that a congress should be summoned which should declare the Portuguese province of Lorenzo Marquez to be neutral territory. This might very well come from either France or Germany. The chances are, however, that diplomacy will not be "in it." The whole of Europe and Africa is really spoiling for a fight.

The San Francisco Argonaut is out with a powerful article showing that the sugar trust is breaking up the rebellion in Cuba. The Argonaut claims that Gomez is no Cuban, but a native of San Domingo, a soldier of fortune, whose sword has been for hire by whomsoever paid him well, and that at the present time he is hired by the sugar trust. It further charges that the same corporation furnishes bogus information to the various press associations, and lastly that some of the large dailies in the cities are subsidized for the same purpose. The Argonaut may have hit the nail on the head, but then again it may not. Its politics, it must be remembered, are diametrically opposed to those of the trust.

When General Weyler said that he would resign unless the American filibusters captured on the Competitor were put to death, the United States Consul General informed the Spanish hirelings that if the Americans were executed he should close the consulate and demand his passports. This put a different phase on the matter and the American prisoners are still alive. Meanwhile other filibustering ships are being sent from American ports, and more American money is being given to aid the Cuban insurgents. Slowly but surely the Cubans are gaining ground, and it is only a matter of time before they will force General Weyler to withdraw, and Spain's iron hand will be thrown off forever.

There seems to be very little doubt that the income tax bill will pass the Senate. The measure is intensely popular and will be used at the next election as one of the strong planks. There is every hope that with a graded income tax the burdens of the poor may be considerably relieved. What must be got rid of is the poll tax, and there seems quite a probability of being able to reduce the road and school tax a dollar each, thus reducing the direct tax of the working man to two dollars per annum, and that is what it should be. This crude method of taxation of the past should give way to scientific methods. We may not reach ideal taxation, for that would be "no taxation" according to some, but we can get the burdens properly adjusted, and that is what statesmen are for.

Dr. Goodhue thinks doctors ought not to pay a license any more than ministers of the gospel. The doctor forgets,

however, that the ministers have not formed a combination to have their pay raised. According to Dr. Goodhue's argument, it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. Consequently the preachers might form a combination and maintain that the parish shall have sermons as they pay for them. Five-minute speeches might be held at five dollars; good, red-hot half-hour sermons at fifty dollars; old sermons from the preacher's barrel, twenty-five dollars; parish calls, three dollars each, and so on to the end of the chapter. Since the new physician schedule was made out it is hard for the common, everyday citizen to make out where the business end begins and the labor for humanity leaves off in a physician's practice.

It is currently reported that the scale of prices adopted by the Medical Association is to be forwarded to the various medical centers. Wherever the prices are seen there will be an immigration of medics ready to cut rates and prove that competition is the life of trade. We can imagine a halcyon time when we shall have advertisements as follows: "Dr. Jones, post mortems a specialty, only \$3 a piece; come one, come all," or, "Dr. Robinson cures coughs and colds at 50 cents a piece and the medicine thrown in; no cure, no pay. Beats Dr. Smith's dollar all hollow." Seriously, there is more truth than poetry in the above. Doctors are constantly writing out to get information about this place, and many men would be quite willing to come and work for far less incomes than most of our physicians are pocketing. It looks very much as if the Medical Association made a bite and now finds it hard work to chew it.

A good example of the high standard of San Francisco journalism is given in the reports of Dr. Dille's lecture on the Islands, as printed respectively by the Examiner, Call and Bulletin. The Examiner says Dr. Dille was pleased and predicted political and financial prosperity for the Islands. According to the Call, Dr. Dille believes a revolution is the next thing on the tapis, and the Government is resting on the ragged edge of political discontent. Again the Bulletin credits Dr. Dille with saying that every important political office is held by the son of a missionary. To find out from the San Francisco papers what Dr. Dille really did say is harder than mastering a Chinese puzzle. A good motto for a majority of the San Francisco papers would be, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." In the report of Dr. Dille's remarks the iron hand of the managing editor, who shapes the policy of the paper, is displayed with more prominence than Dr. Dille's ideas.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia is filling the space of a large number of papers. It is hard to make people understand what a folly and even more, what a crime such an exhibition is. With a country whose provinces are impoverished, whose officials are underpaid, with a population that is in some parts bordering on starvation, with undeveloped lands, to take the millions that are going to be spent and shower them upon what is, after all, only an exalted circus procession, is not, at this stage of the world's progress, only folly but deep wrong to the proletariat. It is wonderful how such follies hang on. Years ago it was considered an honor for a great statesman to carve a wing off a fowl for a king, or for a high bred and cultivated lady to hand a queen her shift. Since those days a good many kings have had to carve their own fowls, if they had the luck to have them, and there have been queens who have been glad to have a shift at all. The philosophy of the above is that it seems absurd to give as much space to the Russian pageantry as is being given, and that the world likes such stuff and is not very much advanced after all.

THE AUSTRALIAN SUGAR MARKET.

The prospects of the sugar industry in New South Wales do not seem very promising. The industry was started twenty-six years ago and has grown to such an extent that there are now in the colony 28,000 acres under cane, all of which are owned by 1,600 farmers, while the cultivation and manufacture employ some 3,500 men more. These are all white men.

The Government has started to take the duty off sugar gradually, and the statement is made that it will be impossible for the farmers to cultivate the cane to pecuniary advantage unless a duty of £3 per ton is kept up. The only alternative, as stated in the "Sydney Herald," is to employ colored labor to cultivate the cane, and to employ similar labor in manufacturing it. Mr. Knox, the president of the sugar refinery at Sydney, says: "This we will not do. White men can do all the work in connection with cane in this colony; but if the fiscal policy prevents their employment we will face the destruc-

tion of the industry rather than take any part in the introduction of colored laborers from India or elsewhere."

DR. WHITE ON CRIME.

Fortunately we have very few crimes of violence on these Islands. But Dr. Andrew D. White, late president of Cornell University and now a member of the Venezuela Commission, has made a great sensation with an address upon "The Problem of High Crime in the United States." He showed in his address that there was an increase in the number of criminals. In 1850 there were 300 prisoners for every million of inhabitants; in 1860, over 600; in 1870, nearly 900, and in 1880 over 1,200. The number of homicides in the States for a period of seven years ending with last year was 47,468. The homicides for 1895 were 10,500. The point made by Dr. White was the extreme lenity of the law and the fact that the execution follows so long after the commission of the crime that the deterrent effect of the sentence is wholly lost.

Dr. White said it had got to that pitch in the United States that the idea had taken root that society and not the individual was the criminal, and that finally this had taken the form of the assertion that society had no right to punish the criminal, only to reform him. To remedy this state of things he recommended more elementary teaching of morals in schools, more practical preaching from the pulpits, and prompt punishment of crime.

The address has met varied comment. It is claimed that Dr. White's statistics are wrong, and that of the 10,500 homicides reported for 1895 some of the prisoners will be proved to be innocent, and that the same may be true of prisoners for other crimes. This line of argument does not seem to militate strongly against Dr. White's thesis. He has put his hand upon a plague spot and called attention to a state of things that is no credit to any nation, and he has very forcibly shown how wrong is the morbid sentimentality over criminals condemned for crimes of violence. We may consider ourselves lucky here that no such feelings exist among us, or if they do that they are not expressed.

A FRAUD.

The irrepressible Brackenridge sent forward his usual crop of orders by last mail. How much coin Brackenridge has collected it is difficult to say; he certainly must obtain small sums in order to enable him to get about. This paper has only heard of two instances where he actually got coin, but there are doubtless similar instances where the sufferers have pocketed their loss and said not a word. But Brackenridge's method must give him a good deal of free feeding. Placing these big bogus orders for machinery, hardware and goodness knows what, naturally leads him to be dined and wined and generally to be taken round by his dupes.

It really is time that the Foreign Office should notify its consuls in the United States that this man is a fraud, and the consuls should get upon his tracks and expose him.

The man has no status whatever. He was discharged from the service of the Board of Education for immoral conduct. He owns no property here. He represents no firms here. If he is not stopped he will some day make a big strike and let some firm in for a big pile of money. He has managed, during his short residence here, to get hold of the names of our most prominent firms and to make himself acquainted with the personal traits of those in charge. With a few letters and unbounded cheek, he is just having as nice a time as possible in the United States.

SCRYMSER VS. SPALDING.

A pamphlet recently published in Washington gives both sides of the question on cable matters. It consists of two letters, both addressed to Hon. John Sherman as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, one written by Jas. A. Scrymser, president of the Pacific Cable Company of New York, and the other a reply to it, written by Wager Swayne on behalf of the New Jersey Company.

Mr. Scrymser's letter sets out to prove that Colonel Spalding is not a pioneer in the Pacific cable undertaking; that the Pacific Cable Company of New York is not in alliance with the Canadian Pacific railroad, and that Mr. Scrymser, as president of said company, has not unreasonably refused to merge his interests with the New Jersey company.

Exactly what force there is to the objection of Colonel Spalding's not being a pioneer in the Pacific cable is not very clear. A Pacific cable has been talked of for the past thirty years. Colonel Spalding goes to the United States with a concession from the Hawaiian Government in 1895, because Mr. Scrymser had talked of such a project in 1870, a project which for sixteen years past has not been revived. It does not seem any reason why no one else should go forward with the work. The fact is that the essential differ-

ence between the two companies is that the Spalding company is, and the Scrymser company is not, willing to provide the Hawaiian people with an inter-island telegraph system, and it is Colonel Spalding's determined effort to keep the requirements for the inter-island telegraph that have prevented the Scrymser people from merging the interests of the two companies, which, on those conditions, Colonel Spalding was quite willing to do. This upsets the defense on the third charge.

A counter charge was made against the Spalding company, that it was merely a tool of Sir John Pender, and that the line would go into British control, has been met and disproved, and is further covered by allowing the United States the privilege of taking over the line at any time.

PASS IT!

When a measure is thoroughly popular it is wise for the legislative body to pass it, otherwise the people and the legislative body get at logger heads, and that is not a good condition of affairs—for the legislative body.

Today will come up for discussion in the Senate the income tax bill. It is a measure thoroughly approved by the lower house, it is endorsed by the Minister of Finance, it is most popular with the people. To block it will be blocking what the people desire, and legislators, be they Representatives or be they Senators, are placed in their positions by the people to do the will of the people.

The income tax bill in its present form is, after all, purely experimental, but it is but bare justice that the experiment should be tried. We have no fear of the result. No minister of finance or chancellor of an exchequer, once he has tried an income tax measure as a means of raising revenue, will ever willingly relinquish it; no sensible man who takes the trouble to inform himself both on theoretical and practical taxation can deny the equity of this method of taxation.

We have urged the income tax in these columns with what power was in us, we have shown the history of it, we have shown its workings, and we have shown that it, of all taxes, is the fairest and most equitable, and that it lays the burdens on the shoulders most able to bear them.

With an income tax measure experimented on, the Minister of Finance can in 1898 bring forward such a reform in our system of taxation as will enable him to relieve the men of small incomes from the undue burden which is now laid upon them. Mr. Gladstone struggled for a "free breakfast table," we would struggle for an income of two hundred dollars being entirely exempt from taxation.

The question is before the Senate today. May their action be in the line of progress.

ARTISTIC MR. HILLIARD.

Another freak has broken loose in the United States and aspires to make himself famous by airing his opinions on Hawaiian affairs. We refer to Mr. Hilliard, the artist who came to Honolulu ostensibly to paint a picture of the volcano for J. D. Spreckels. Mr. Hilliard was interviewed by a representative of the Denver News, and as a result we have the beautiful collection of artistic lies given in another column. If the Denver publication quoted Mr. Hilliard correctly, he started in with a lie and wound up with fabrications, thereby showing his intense gratitude for the kindly reception given him by Honolulu people and the Hawaiian money squandered for his works of art.

Mr. Hilliard came to Honolulu with the advance advertising dodger that he was commissioned to paint a picture of the volcano for J. D. Spreckels. The dodger worked and Mr. Hilliard got what he wanted—advertising. When Rudolph Spreckels came to town shortly after Mr. Hilliard's arrival, nothing was heard of the wonderful volcano picture. Mr. Hilliard came, sold a few pictures, painted a few pictures and then left the country, but if he painted any picture for the Spreckels he did his work in the witching hours of midnight when no one could see him. Possibly he was like the little boy in the song, who didn't saw the wood—because he couldn't if he would. Unless Mr. Hilliard copied one of Howard Hitchcock's pictures while going up on the steamer, we will give the Denver newspaper men a valuable premium if they will locate the Hilliard volcano picture that is now "the property of the sugar magnate."

Then Mr. Hilliard turned his attention to politics. What he wants people to think he knows has filled a column in a Denver paper. What he doesn't know would fill the Denver paper for every day during the next year. If the artist left Honolulu for fear of a rebellion, it was a pending rebellion among the lovers of art, who had treated him very courteously. If he saw political trouble pending, he saw more than anyone else had been able to discover. But in the face of the statements about the volcano picture we anticipate he could see most anything in his mind's eye and then make himself believe it.

The statement about the Portuguese dislike for President Dole is a lie pure and simple. Whatever grievance the Portuguese may have, they respect and honor the President of the Republic. The Portuguese have never asked for higher wages, consequently the President has never been "obliged to grant" a demand. If the Portuguese are assisted by the Chinese and Japanese, Mr. Hilliard is the first to make it known. Should any one be laboring under such an hallucination, we would suggest that they talk five minutes with the first Portuguese citizen that can be found.

Strawberries, poi and dog constitute the national diet—so says Hilliard. To all appearance the strawberries he ate went to his head. Hilliard's pet dog, which the natives tried to capture, was never seen in Honolulu. He probably kept the beast in the same box with the volcano picture. It is impossible to reply to every misstatement by the artistic Mr. Hilliard, since there is hardly a line of the purported interview that does not contain a misrepresentation; but for the benefit of our Denver friends it seems proper to state that Artist Hilliard is seeking in Denver what he sought in Honolulu—advertising. This time at the expense of the Honolulu public.

MR. HILLIARD HAD A DOG.

A recent cable gram received from the coast says that Mr. Hilliard—artistic Hilliard—had a dog. Naturally, learning this news, we feel called upon to offer a most humble apology. Mr. Hilliard did have a dog, "more's the pity." Not a common everyday beast of the street was that Hilliard dog, but a beautiful, intellectual, artistic, pie-faced Japanese pug that loved its master dearly. One day the dog fell off the second story veranda of the Hawaiian Hotel, and, according to the story of the artist, was "knocked clean out of its head." Mr. Hilliard's remarks on the occasion expressed a combination of wrath and sorrow—wrath because the hotel verandas were built so that a dog could jump off the dizzy brink, and sorrow on account of the apparent fatal results to the quadruped. His first thought was to go to Minister Willis and bring suit for damages against the Hawaiian Government, but having heard of Julius Palmer's escapade with the roosters, he desisted and sent for a doctor.

Under the influence of a wise look from the physician, it—the dog—regained what little sense it ever had. When the "dear creature" began to show signs of life, Mr. Hilliard took it in his arms, whereupon the coy, artistic pug placed its fore paws about its master's neck, and tears, great salt tears of gratitude and beastly affection, fell in torrents from the dog's eyes and were mopped up in the shirt front of the artist. At this point the doctor departed and the curtain fell with appropriate red lights and soft music.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Hilliard had a dog, consequently we may have been too harsh in our criticism. Possibly Mr. Hilliard's nerves were so thoroughly torn to shreds by the calamity that befell the beast of his heart that he really did think that the natives were attempting to capture the animal. Possibly the fear grew upon him to such an extent that he left the country to save the life of his dog. Possibly he got to thinking so much of his dog that he forgot the volcano picture. Possibly when the Denver News representative saw Mr. Hilliard his thoughts were on the dog and he didn't know what he was talking about. Who can tell? Mr. Hilliard knows, but it is doubtful if he says anything about it. Peace be to the memory of Artistic Hilliard—and his dog.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

Dink Botts, Hoke Smith and others to the President of Hayti:

We hail thee as one of us!
Thou art no sham,
President of Hayti, sir,
T. Simon Sam.

We hail thee as President;
Here's our salaam
To thee as one of us,
T. Simon Sam.

Long life and prosperity;
Thou art no clam;
Thou art no bivalve,
T. Simon Sam.

We hail thee as one of us.
Pass us a yam,
And we'll eat to the glory of
T. Simon Sam.

—New York Sun.

WHY STRIKES FAIL.

Eugene V. Debs Says It is a Question of Contest of Stomachs.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—"I consider strikes a failure," said Eugene V. Debs today. "That is, I consider them a failure under existing conditions. A strike in these days is almost lost as soon as it is begun. It is a question of the endurance of a man's stomach. On the one side you have the man or men who can eat three meals a day for an indefinite time. He can afford to lose a little trade that he may retain his hold upon the man who labors. But with the man who works for wages it soon becomes the fight of his stomach against the man who eats three meals a day, and a man's stomach is limited. This is why I say a strike is a failure as soon as it begins."

BY AUTHORITY.

THURSDAY, June 11th, 1896, being the commemoration of the birthday of KAMEHAMEHA I., will be observed as a Public Holiday, and all Government Offices throughout the Republic will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 27th, 1896.
4314-3t 1763-3t

MR. EDWIN OMSTED has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 26th, 1896.
1763-3t

S. W. WILCOX, ESQ., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Lihue, Island of Kauai, vice St. D. G. Walters, M.D., resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 26th, 1896.
1763-3t

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Honolulu, May 19, 1896.

At the meeting of the Board of Health held this day Dr. N. B. Emerson was elected President of the Board of Health, vice William O. Smith, Esq., resigned.

CHARLES WILCOX,
Secretary Board of Health.
1761-3t

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 1441 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make full and accurate exhibition of their affairs to the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of July next, the same being for the year ending July 1st, 1896.

Blanks for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any corporation to present the exhibit within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more Commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the Corporation, and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 21, 1896. 1761-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots of Government Land will be open for application at or after 9 o'clock a. m., June 1, 1896, under the provisions of the "Land Act, 1895," for right of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds.

Twenty-seven lots in Ponahawai, Hilo, Hawaii, of from 20 to 100 acres each.

These lots are at a distance of from three to five miles from the town of Hilo, and are principally first-class agricultural lands, suited to coffee, etc.

The Government reserves the right to a fifty-foot strip across any of these lots if the same is required for the purpose of a public road, such strip to be located at the option of the Government, and to be taken without compensation if across unimproved land.

Appraised value of above lots from \$1 to \$10 per acre.

Fifteen lots in Waikamalo, etc., Hilo, Hawaii, of from thirty to eighty acres each of first-class agricultural land.

These lots are about 3½ miles from Hakalau plantation mill, on the road to Laupahoehoe.

Appraised value of Waikamalo lots, from \$7 to \$10 per acre.

Olaa Lots.—Remaining lots in the Olaa Section may also be applied for under provisions of the Land Act referred to. These lots have areas of about fifty acres each, and are of general quality of Olaa lands already planted in coffee.

Appraised value, \$6 to \$10 per acre, according to location.

All applications for any of the above lots must be made to E. D. Baldwin, sub-agent, Hilo, Hawaii, at or after 9 a. m., June 1, 1896.

Full particulars as to necessary qualifications of applicants, methods of applying, etc., may be obtained from the sub-agent in Hilo, or at the Public Lands Office, in Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Honolulu, May 15, 1896.
1760-4t



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SENATE ACTS ON PHYSICIANS BILL.

Absence of Senators in Committee Spoils the Bill.

HOUSE HANDLES BLINDNESS ACT.

Much Amusement Caused by Ridiculous Measure—Rep. Rycroft's Idea of Cost—Native Members Fight It—Liquor Commission Bill Inactive.

Eighty-sixth Day.

Thursday, May 28.

Senator Waterhouse read a report from the Education Committee recommending the establishment of an English school at Keauhou.

Secretary read an invitation from the committee of Woman's Exchange to the Senators to join them at dinner at 50 cents per piece.

Senator Waterhouse propounded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs questions regarding claims for damages for imprisonment during 1895.

House Bill No. 46 was taken up.

Senator Waterhouse thought there were some very good points in the bill, but the more he thought over it the more he was convinced that it should be indefinitely postponed.

Senator Hocking thought that as it had passed two readings in a full House he saw no reason for killing it now. The vote on the bill was 7 ayes 2 noes, which falling in a majority of all the members the bill was killed.

Senator Brown, for the sake of getting a decision on the matter, moved to reconsider.

Senator McCandless questioned the honorable member's right to make the motion. The motion in this case should come from the majority, and in this case it consists of the two members who voted no.

Minister Cooper believed the bill was still in the hands of the Senate, under the motion to reconsider. Had the vote been eight noes it would have been killed, but as seven were in favor and but two against, he believed the motion was correct.

President Wilder was not clear on it, and would give his decision later.

Senator McCandless read appropriate sections from Smith's diagram of parliamentary rules, showing that one of the two who voted against the bill are the only ones who can ask for reconsideration.

President Wilder took the question under advisement.

Senate Bill No. 47, relating to ports of entry, as amended by the House, came up. The House added the port Kealahakua. Senator Rice moved to concur in the amendment. Carried.

Under suspension of the rules Senator Wilcox made a verbal report on the Education bill, stating that the committee had not had time for consideration, and it was recommended that the bill be taken up section by section. The report was accepted and the bill taken up section by section on second reading.

Senator Brown wanted to know why the Board of Education should not remain as a bureau instead of a department, as proposed in the bill. Minister Cooper said that no extensive change was anticipated. The object of the bill was to bring the Board of Education under one of the Executive departments. The bill passed the second reading without further discussion. The Senate then took a recess of twenty minutes for Senate caucus. At the close of the recess the Senate adjourned for the day.

House of Representatives.

An invitation was received from the Woman's Exchange asking the members of the House to be present at their opening dinner in the new location on Merchant street.

Rep. Richards reported several bills typewritten and printed.

Rep. Hanuna presented the following resolution:

Whereas, It appeared to the committee who visited the leper settlement at Molokai recently that there are a number of people there apparently in good health, and among them John Waiamau and T. K. Nathaniel, therefore be it

Resolved, That the House ask the Board of Health that these people be brought to the Kalihi leper settlement and kept there for treatment.

Rep. Hanuna—During the visit of the committee to Molokai a number of people apparently without a trace of the disease were seen. Young Waiamau and Nathaniel were especially noticed. Here are these people staying right in the midst of lepers with the danger of taking the disease again. It is not right, and if the people mentioned are cured, they should be allowed to go at large. I asked the two men mentioned why they did not petition the Board of Health. They answered that they had done this. The President of that body had made promises, but nothing had been done yet. They had come to the conclusion that the Board did not intend doing anything.

Rep. Rycroft—Does the member know that the Board of Health intends bringing down ten men from the settlement for the purpose of examination? It is just possible that the two men may be among the number.

Rep. Winston—Does the member know that all appearances of the disease have vanished, or is he just judging from external appearances?

Rep. Hanuna—The resolution states plainly that all appearances of the disease have disappeared.

Rep. Winston—The doctors ought to know about the matter. I am not in favor of taking the work of the Board of Health into our hands.

Rep. Hanuna—The resolution was not intended to be a demand on the Board of Health, but simply a respectful suggestion.

Then followed about fifteen minutes of talk back and forth between Reps. Winston and Hanuna upon whether the resolution should or should not be adopted.

Finally Rep. Winston moved that the resolution be presented to the Board of Health as a polite request and as having been introduced in the House, but not passed. Carried.

Current Receipts bill taken up for consideration.

Upon motion of Rep. Bond a new item of \$200 was inserted for balance of salary of the Secretary of the Board of Education for January, February, March and April, 1896.

Upon motion the vote on passage of Current Receipts bill in second reading was reconsidered.

Rep. Bond moved that passage in second reading be postponed until the receipt of reports from the Board of Health, recommending certain appropriations for the leper settlement at Molokai. Carried.

House Bill No. 5, relating to the prevention of blindness, taken up for consideration in second reading.

Rep. Haia—I move that consideration of bill be indefinitely postponed. I think we are going just a little too far in trying to punish people for every conceivable thing that happens. By and by it will get to be so that a person having a slight fever will have to be reported to a doctor or the person failing to do so will be liable to punishment by fine. It seems very much as if an attempt were being made to rake up offenses for the purpose of punishing them. By the proposed law every one, whether desiring it or not, will have to call in a doctor. There are many people who are unable to pay doctors' bills. In a case of the kind the poor person will have the choice of paying the doctor's bill or the fine. You all know how it will be in the outside districts. The doctor may be far away and it may take more than six hours to go to the place. Hardships of all kinds will result. I think the bill is a move in the wrong direction and should not be allowed.

Rep. Rycroft—Our friend from Maui has taken one view of the subject and I have taken another. He evidently remembers a meeting the doctors held a short time ago and during which they decided to double their fees. Now then, the doctors are beginning at the very bottom of the ladder. Making an early start, as it were, and are beginning with the babies. An entering wedge will be the effect of passage of this bill, and by and by all sorts of peculiarities will have to be reported to the doctors or be the means of enriching the treasury of the Judiciary Department. Why, by the time a child is 10 years old he or she will cost \$10,000.

Rep. Bond—This bill was introduced at the request of physicians.

Rep. Rycroft—And was refused by two members of the House.

Rep. Bond—The trouble is just here. A great many midwives and nurses are careless and through this carelessness may result cases of blindness for life. I know of one case of the kind, and the doctors tell me there are many such. I think it is a good thing to have a law that will place a penalty on carelessness.

Rep. Cluney—I don't think the doctors here know anything about eyes. They do them more harm than good. During the late rebellion I caught a bad cold from exposure and incessant smoking, and got a case of sore eyes. I went to one doctor and my eyes got worse; then I went to another and another, and they kept getting worse. Then I took a tumble to myself and, quitting the doctors, went to work with some simple remedy I had heard of, and by gracious I got all right again. If I had kept on going to the doctors I'd have been stone blind by this time.

Rep. Richards—I don't see how this bill ever got in here in its present form. In the first and second lines the bill reads, "If any midwife or nurse having charge of an infant shall notice that one or both eyes of such infant are inflamed or reddening, etc." Now then, supposing the midwife or nurse does not notice this, what are you going to do about it?

Rep. Rycroft—Yes, and supposing the poor nurse or midwife is blind and can't see that the child's eyes have taken on a funny color—I wonder what then.

Rep. Richards—If passed this way it is no use to any one.

Rep. Kamaooha—I think that the Legislature will have a big contract on its hands if it seeks to regulate every disease that the flesh is heir to. By and by a bill regarding deafness will be brought in. This law, if adopted, will only apply to people of means anyway. There are but comparatively few people who are able to hire nurses or midwives. The poor people do not employ these. It looks very much to me as if the doctors were trying to get a chance to charge their big fees they talk about, through the medium of this bill.

Upon being put to vote the bill was indefinitely postponed with an overwhelming show of hands.

Senate Bill No. 50, relating to the keeping of a record of births, marriages and deaths, brought up in third reading and unanimously passed.

House Bill No. 49, relating to appeals, brought up in third reading and unanimously passed.

Senate Bill No. 46, Loan bill, brought up for consideration in third reading and unanimously passed.

Rep. Kamaooha presented the report of the Committee on House Bill No. 51, relating to duty on sake and other wines, recommending indefinite postponement of the same. Report adopted.

William H. Rice has thirty-two head of fine mules on the Albert, due to arrive today or tomorrow. These are fine animals and suitable for plantation work.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

EXTRA SESSION OF BOARD HEALTH.

Discussing Requests of People at the Settlement.

SOME CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

Tommy Nathaniel May Come Back. Home to be Built for Boys—Coffee House for Kalawao—Letters from Settlement are to be Franked.

President Emerson read a communication from Rep. Hanuna recommending the discharge of John Waiamaku and T. K. Nathaniel, who, it is alleged, are free from appearance of leprosy, and that they be confined in the receiving station at Kalihi.

Mr. Brown thought the petition inconsistent in so far as they were declared non-leprosy and at the same time it is asked that they be placed in the leper hospital at Kalihi. If they were not lepers they should be allowed to go.

Referring to the request sent down by persons at the settlement, Dr. Emerson said the establishment of a boys' home was merely a matter of money. He was in favor of such a home.

Dr. Day said the Board was a unit on that point, and he recommended asking for an appropriation for the purpose of building a home. It was decided to ask the Legislature to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 for such a home at Kalihi, to be conducted on the same lines as the home for non-leprosy girls.

Regarding the franking privilege at the settlement, Rep. Richards said the suggestion that a cancelling stamp be used would create a demand by philatelists, and he intended bringing in a bill to cover this.

Mr. Brown moved that a recommendation be made to the Legislature that henceforward letters would be sent from the settlement upon being marked with a rubber stamp by the postmaster.

The request that friends of lepers be permitted to visit the settlement once annually was denied.

Action on the request for change in location and system of money orders was deferred.

The complaint as to the clothing allowance to children was found to be groundless. The allowance was always made to the leprosy children. The same was found to be the case in regard to fences around cemeteries and containers for the use of lepers.

The Board felt that the establishment of a large coffee shop at Kalawao and Kalapapa was a matter that could not be settled in a day, but as money was needed an appropriation of the sum of \$1,000 should be asked for the purpose of building a suitable place at Kalawao. The rates for coffee and bread to be fixed by the Government.

An appropriation of \$500 is asked for the purpose of building a shed to shelter the lepers who arrive there at midnight.

Superintendent Myers stated that the steamer carrying these people arrives there at midnight, and the lepers and their baggage are thrown ashore like wild cattle. The steamship people had been spoken to about it, but they cared nothing except to get the money.

An appropriation of \$1,500 was asked for the purpose of constructing a bath house at Kalapapa for the purpose of administering the Goto remedies.

The matter of substitute for poi was brought up and discussed, the idea being to get other articles of food equal in value to poi for those who do not care for the latter.

Rep. Bond thought the idea of equalizing values in food supplies was absurd; the idea should be to give people enough to eat regardless of the difference of cost. He thought, too, that it was a strange course to give a person flour and nothing to raise it with.

Rep. Haia agreed with the previous speaker as regards quantity of allowance. He thought ample allowance of flour should be made, together with sufficient quantity of baking powder.

A motion to this effect carried. The request for permission to raise taro was not quite understood. The ground was there and objection had never been made to people growing it.

Rep. Hanuna explained that the le-

pers wanted the Board of Health to do the planting, so that in rough weather, when steamers cannot get in, their supply of poi would not be delayed.

It was not considered advisable for the Board to go into taro planting on shares, as requested.

The wish that money be distributed to lepers in lieu of food allowance was not worthy of discussion.

The most difficult problem, that of appointing a resident superintendent, was left to the last.

Superintendent Myers said Mr. Hutchinson had been assistant superintendent for a number of years, and as he believed it was advisable and even necessary to have a superintendent, he would recommend his appointment.

President Emerson said, in answer to a question by Mr. Lansing, that an outside person had been tried and not proven satisfactory. As no person had been thought of or decided upon, the matter was deferred until such time as a suitable person should be found.

Action on the matter of wood for the settlement was deferred.

SPALDING FIGHTING MONOPOLY.

As foreshadowed in an article which appeared on Monday, the bill for a cable has been favorably reported on and introduced into the Senate. On May 6th the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations authorized Senator Frye to report a bill to facilitate the construction and maintenance of a submarine telegraphic cable between the United States, the Hawaiian Islands and Japan. The bill is practically the one reviewed in these columns, with only the change that the subsidy has been raised from \$130,000 to \$160,000 and the guarantee has been reduced from \$500,000 to \$100,000. A strong effort is being made by the New Jersey company to get concurrent action in the House before the close of the session.

Something of the inner working of cable affairs has come to light which it is as well that the Hawaiian public should know. In an article published on Wednesday morning it was shown that the essential difference between Scrymser's and Spalding's plans was the question of inter-island cable communication.

From the time the cable proposition was first made to Congress the New Jersey company has had to fight a wealthy, unscrupulous and active combination, which has maintained a large lobbying force and has spent lots of money trying to defeat the laying of the cable. This combination sneered at the subsidy offered by Hawaii, denied that the Government of Hawaii had any right to make a concession, and said that an inter-island cable was a foolish and impossible proposition. The services of Admiral Irwin were secured, and so strong a following did the combination get both in Senate and House that it seemed as if it was going to have a walk over and Hawaii was to be left in the cold.

To counteract this, Mr. Hastings, of the Hawaiian Legation at Washington, went to work to show, first, that our right to grant an exclusive franchise, no matter to whom so long as it was to a responsible party, was incontrovertible.

The second point was that while the United States could have any right they wanted granted to them as a government, the rights they now possess by virtue of the Pearl River concession could not be used for the advantage of a private corporation. The point is a good one. It would be just as fair for the United States to assume that they had the right to license an importing house to do business at Pearl River, and thus evade our right to collect customs duties. But the United States Government did not intend to put in such a claim, and the proposition was only made by a combination which never meant to carry out what it proposed to do.

Thirdly, it was argued that the action of the Legislature and Government of the Hawaiian Republic in granting so large a subsidy per annum was influenced by the course pursued last winter by Congress, and the desire shown was to meet the United States, as far as the means of so small a country would allow, in establishing a cable connection between the two countries.

Through this line of reasoning, the perfectly honest desire of the Government, the value of our concession and our right to make the concession were all clearly established, and Hawaii's rights in the matter came to be understood both in the Senate and in the House. The proposition to throw both the contesting parties out of court and to give the contract for laying a cable to the party that would fulfill the requisitions of the Hawaiian concession and transfer the right to land a cable, which that concession grants, for twenty years, was the last move in the game, and was made by the New Jersey or Spalding company. In this shape it has gone to the Senate, and it is to be hoped that it will be concurred in by the House.

One thing is certain, whether we get the cable this session or not, the Senate's action has successfully demonstrated that Hawaii has some rights which the statesmen of the United States are willing to respect, and that the friendly action and intentions of the Hawaiian Government with respect to electrical communication with the United States cannot be blocked by a greedy corporation.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses, and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question everyone must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SHE WILL BE IMMORTAL IN OUR HEARTS.

Splendid Tribute Paid to Memory of Kate Field.

HER LIFE IN FLORENCE

With Mrs. Browning—Little Said of It But Miss Field Never Forgot the Inspiration—Landon Taught Her. No Stranger in an Alien Land.

Few are they who visit our land and find no welcome, but fewer still come into a more genuine adoption than we have gladly accorded Kate Field. Our lives were richer for her coming in and going out among us, our days were happier for her smiles, our hopes were stronger for the clear vibrations of her voice, and henceforth our days will be emptier for her dying.

Her death brings afresh to us that intolerable sense of waste we feel when some strong warrior of Truth drops from the ranks. We are newly filled with our own helplessness in face of the lesson Nature would teach us—that her laws are inexorable and inflexible when they have been strained, even in a worthy cause.

Not an image of death, however, will the name of Kate Field suggest to us, but a vision of life; life devoted, strenuous and wide; life spent in the service of humanity; life crowned with the olive wreath of appreciation. For Kate Field was preeminently a worker. She chose to be a worker in the busy turmoil of life rather than linger in the shady byways of art. Yet there was a time in her life, though few of us may have known it, when she lived in sunny Italy, in Florence, that "flower of all cities and city of all flowers." More than that, she lived with a most charming woman, Miss Isabella Blagden, herself a poet and Mrs. Browning's intimate among women.

What days those must have been to this unfolding intellect! I can picture to myself the view from Miss Blagden's villa, Belvedere—your find it in Aurora Leigh, imprisoned like a fly in amber. It watched over Florence, they tell us, it looked across the Arno, it gleamed towards Fiesole and its villas.

Then what journeys they made to Florence, she and Isa—as Miss Field called her—what rare days they spent with the Brownings, and what evenings with the Trollopes and their coterie of genius—the Hawthornes, George Eliot, Mary Somerville, Harriet Hosmer, Walter Savage Landon and others who came there. Can you not feel the charm of those tender Italian evenings on Mrs. Trollope's terrace, where the realest of people talked of stirring themes? The girl among them wrote this description:

"Opening upon a garden with its lofty pillars, its tessellated marble floor, its walls inlaid with terra cotta, bas-reliefs, inscriptions by coats-of-arms, with here and there a niche devoted to some antique Madonna, the terrace has all the charm of a *campo santo* without the chill of a grave upon it; or were a few cowl'd monks to walk with folded arms along its space, one might fancy it the cloister of a monastery."

To Kate Field we are indebted for a fine description of Mrs. Browning in her home. After sketching the drawing-room in Casa Guidi, that "special haunt of poets," with its tapestried walls, its old pictures of saints and pieces of Florentine carving, contrasted with the brightly bound gift books from brother authors, she says: "Dante's grave profile, a cast of Keat's face and brow taken after death, a pen-and-ink sketch of Tennyson, the genial face of John Kenyon, little paintings of the boy Browning attracted the eye. A quaint mirror and the hundred nothings that add charm were always massed in this room. But the glory of it all, and that which sanctified all, was her form, with her table strewn with writing all ways at her side." Here she lay, as her husband said of her, "writing like a spirit," and on whatever scraps of paper she had, putting away her work when anyone entered, only to take it up again when alone. And so Aurora Leigh was written. By the light of those Casa Guidi windows, in that very drawing-room, Mrs. Browning must have read to Miss Blagden and her charge portions of Aurora Leigh, which was then a writing. I imagine the delight of it—the hearing the voice of that spirit-poet in her own room, reading out her greatest work! I believe that Kate Field never forgot the inspiration of those days, though she told us in Honolulu little of that other soft Paradise beyond the seas.

She never cared to speak much of herself. She seems to have had a masterly way of clearing the decks of her mind for action, of concentrating every atom of force on the hostile facts before her. Consequently her trains of victory were enriched by thousands of captive facts and by glittering spoils wrested from Spalding's pride and prejudice. As a matter of course she never forgot that she came to Honolulu to get strategic points, not to give them.

So far as I can learn, she has spoken of her life in Italy to only one woman in Honolulu—would I were that fortunate she! It came about very incidentally. This one, who had met Miss Field often, knew nothing of her early life until one day she picked up a recent Bookman. In an article on Mrs. Browning was a description by Kate Field that revealed to the astonished reader an intimate knowledge of the Brownings and their Florentine circle. When Miss Field was told of this discovery, her face grew sad and tender as her thoughts flew back to those golden days. Yes, indeed, she had known the Brownings and Walter Savage Landon. He had taught her all she had learned of English and he had formed her style. Still her face was thoughtful. Was she sad, perhaps, at thinking that her life had not realized the artistic promise of its early

days in Italy? Or was she merely musing on the features of her teacher, that stern man who could yet be so gentle, "uncompromising as an enemy and staunch to the death as a friend"? Landon, with a style above reproach, "a very splendor of intellect"? Simply to read him proves one's taste. To admire and understand him confers the patent of nobility on readers. So Walter Savage Landon taught her to write! Little wonder that her style is crisp, clear, insistent, a well of English pure and sparkling, fed by perpetual springs of life and wit.

Alas, that she is dead! But she died no stranger in an alien land, though far from home. We have known her and she is ours. In her extremity she was tended by loving hands. She will be immortal in our hearts.

When her flower covered coffin was borne down the aisle, our souls were gripped in the clutch of this reality. Our flowers decked the hillside tomb that should offer a temporary resting place to that mute tongue, that loyal heart now stilled, that busy mind now at rest. As we saw the casket lowered to lie beneath flowers and the stars and stripes she loved, more than one turned away with blinded eyes, and the words we wished to say refused to be uttered.

Thirty-five years ago Kate Field had stood in Florence by Mrs. Browning's grave. What she said of that sunset burial was true of her own: "The distant mountains hid their faces in a misty veil, and the tall cypress trees of the cemetery swayed and sighed as Nature's mourners." M. W. C.

Praise for Hawaii.

The Rev. E. R. Dille, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, returned Saturday from a six weeks' visit to the Hawaiian Islands, says the San Francisco Examiner. The most of the time was spent in and about Honolulu. During his stay in the Islands Dr. Dille became intimately acquainted with President Dole and the members of his cabinet, and he has brought home with him golden opinions of the Hawaiian officials.

In the course of his sermon last night the pastor said he believed the Hawaiian Government the best on earth.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar dropped to 4 cents.

The stamp collectors are jubilant over the prospect of the old stamps being destroyed.

The Government buildings throughout the Republic will be closed on June 11.

There is talk of getting up the opera of Robin Hood in the city. There is plenty of good local talent to make up a company.

Two dozen more Wonga pigeons were received on the Alameda by Harry Whitney yesterday. They will be released soon and allowed to breed, for the future delectation of the sportsmen.

Next Tuesday is the last day of the Legislative session. There will be some fun during the last days. There was considerable of that element yesterday when the bill for the prevention of blindness came up.

The Hawaiian Mercantile Agency is a new business enterprise of A. V. Gear. Through it the grocer may learn the methods of every business or family man in town as to the settlement of his bills.

The plate on the China that was damaged by the tug running into it on the last trip of the steamer to this port was removed in San Francisco at a cost of \$500. There is talk of a suit against the Government for this sum.

It behooves the public to have a microscopic examination made of all the sawdust that goes into their houses. Microbes and bacilli lurk there, and great danger is imminent to persons who do not take proper precautions. That's what is the matter with the ice-house, says Dr. Alvarez.



Mr. George W. Tukey Benjamin, Missouri.

Good Advice Quickly Followed

Cured of Rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I was taken down with rheumatism over a year ago. I was sick for over six months. Often I would have such pains that I could hardly endure them. A friend came to me and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took him at his word and got a bottle of it, and since have taken eight bottles of it."

It Has Cured Me

When the doctors could do me no good what- ever. After being benefited so much from this medicine I describe Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful medicine. I also advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism not to be with- out Hood's Sarsaparilla.

out Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a farmer, and the medicine has given me much energy and strength to perform my work." GEORGE W. TUKEY, Benjamin, Missouri.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. See a box.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.

CUBAN BONDS ARE UNLOADED IN PARIS.

French Buyers Seek Control of Cuban Debts.

FILLBUSTER "GLADIATOR" SAILS

"When the Cat's Away the Mice Will Play"—Big Lot of Arms for Insurgents—Reforms Promised for Cuba—Administration of Affairs.

HAVANA, May 19.—According to private Madrid advices received today by a well known Havana banker, the bulk of the Cuban debt held by Spanish banking institutions and persons of wealth has been unloaded in Paris during the last six or eight weeks. Bought up by French capitalists, upwards of \$27,000,000 in Cuban bonds have thus changed hands. Among the sellers are mentioned Premier Canovas, Romero Robledo and Senor Elduayen. Small holders of Cuban bonds in London have also unloaded, and Belgian, Dutch and German financiers have also sold heavily in Paris, where more than 60 per cent of the original emission of \$294,000,000 is now held.

The object of French buyers in seeking control of the Cuban debt is said to be to obtain from Spain direct intervention in the Cuban treasury department, placing a representative of their syndicate in every custom house on the island to see that those who honestly administered, and thus insure the prompt payment of the interest on the debt.

REFORMS FOR CUBA.

Secretary Olney Informed That a Change is Anticipated.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Spanish Minister here has acquainted Secretary Olney with the reforms which his Government proposes to make in the administration of affairs in Cuba, and the subject has been earnestly discussed between them. The Minister states that liberal as were the measures of reform held out to the Cubans in the act of March, 1895, which was prevented from going into operation, as he contends, simply by reason of the action of the separatists, they are surprised in generosity by the terms of the new act, to which the Queen Regent alluded in her speech at the recent opening of the Cortes.

FILLBUSTER ESCAPES.

Schooner Gladiator Sets Out for Cuba.

CHICAGO, May 14.—A special from Fort Myers, Fla., says: After being watched for several days by United States revenue cutters, the schooner Gladiator slipped away from this place last night with arms and men for Cuba. The revenue cutter left Monday, her commander having concluded that the schooner would be put to no illegal use. As soon as the cutter left the filibusters completed their preparations and last night the Gladiator sailed. The schooner carries a large cargo of munitions.

DAMAGE BY EARTHQUAKES.

Lives Lost and Property Destroyed in Panama.

PANAMA, May 13.—Mail advices received here from Guayaquil are to the effect that great damage was done in Quito and interior towns of the Republic by the recent earthquakes, which destroyed the city of Puerto Viejo. Bahaboyo and Ambato were great sufferers by seismic disturbances, and the loss of life was very great.

The port of Bahia was visited last night by a hurricane of great violence, accompanied by subterranean rumblings. Along the coast of the province of Manabí chasms of enormous extent have opened in the earth.

TREATIES WITH SPAIN.

The Cortes Will Soon be Asked to Abrogate Them.

MADRID, May 16.—It is stated that the Spanish Government in a circular note to the powers regarding the attitude of the United States toward Cuba, has taken the position that while Spain has scrupulously observed all treaties, the United States has infringed all conventions.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Advice from Madrid say that a bill will be presented to the Cortes abrogating all existing treaties with the United States.

War Ships Ordered Home. NEW YORK, May 16.—Three war ships on the European station have been ordered home, presumably on account of trouble with Spain.

FOR SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

Commissioners Have Right to Use Funds.

CAIRO, May 13.—The crown counsel submitted his conclusions in the action brought against the commissioner of the Egyptian debt today, to the effect that the commissioners have power to dispose of the reserve fund for unforeseen state expenses, and a majority of the commissioners only is necessary for such action. Judgment will be announced June 1st.

MASSOWAH, May 13.—The Abyssinians have liberated the Italians who were made prisoners at Agama, and it is said that Ras Mangasha will liberate the balance within a week.

LEFT HIS COFFIN.

Li Hung Chang Passes Through London.

LONDON, May 16.—Li Hung Chang's coffin arrived in London on Thursday,

and a few curious visitors have been allowed to inspect the gawdime last resting place of the great Chinese at the Albert dock. The famous Viceroy, with admirable good taste, refrained from taking theasket to Moscow with him, because its presence would be too suggestive among the gay scenes of the coronation. No doubt is felt that he is more likely to have use for the big box in solemn London, which he will visit later, than in the festive city of the Czar's dominions.

GERMANY'S SUGAR BILL.

United States is Inclined to Retaliate.

BERLIN, May 15.—The Reichstag on Wednesday, by a vote of 144 to 124, adopted the sugar bill, with various modifications, and a resolution in favor of the early removal of the export bounties.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate Committee on Finance has under consideration the bill of Senator Perkins, which proposes to counteract against countries which may enact tariffs or import duties tending to injure the commerce of this country.

The fact that the German Government on Wednesday last enacted an export bounty on sugar will enable the producers of that country to send sugar to this country and compete successfully with the producers here. The beet sugar producers are up in arms over the matter, and hundreds of telegrams have been received by members of both houses of Congress, urging speedy action to meet that of the German Government. So persistent are those who are urging the proposed legislation that it may be the Finance Committee will seek to get the Perkins measure or some bill akin to it passed before the close of the present session.

STILL TALKING CABLE.

Bill Reported by Wellington of Maryland.

HAMMOND GETS FIFTEEN YEARS.

Opinion of the English Press—Sentences of Reformers May be Commuted—The Sentence is Considered Severe by Foreign Press.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The House Committee on Commerce today considered again the Sherman bill to repeal the imprisonment clause of the interstate commerce act.

The prospects for Government aid to a Pacific cable were also discussed, but without definite result. An agreement was reached, however, to report a bill introduced by Wellington of Maryland, which provides that the shore end of any submarine cable to be established after the passage of the act which may be protected in any foreign country by exclusive landing rights or by special privileges of franchise will not be permitted to land or be operated on the territory of the United States until permission has been obtained from Congress.

A. P. A.'S NEW OFFICERS.

Big Washington Meeting Closes After Profitable Session.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The list of new officers of the American Protective Association was completed today, as follows: Secretary, W. J. Palmer of Butte, Mont.; treasurer, C. C. Campbell of Minneapolis; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Ellis of South Maillister, I. T.; guard, W. E. Howard of Omaha; sentinel, T. S. Henson of Ohio; trustees, W. Allison Stocker of Denver, George Hester of Cleveland, O., and W. J. White of Richmond, Va.

At noon the meeting adjourned and the delegates went to the Capitol and had personal interviews with members of the House regarding the Indian appropriation bill. They are confident the sectarian features of the measure will be stricken out.

The charges against Governor McKinley were not sustained.

SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Motion to Revoke Charter—Assembly Speakers Favor Company.

LONDON, May 20.—A Pretoria dispatch to the Times, dated May 18th, says: The executive council today decided that the punishment of Colonel Francis Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, Geo. Farrar and John Hays Hammond, the leaders of the reformers, who were sentenced to death, shall be fifteen years' imprisonment. The hope is entertained that the sentence will be modified. The announcement of the sentences of the other reformers is still awaited.

The Times also has a dispatch from Cape Town which says the motion of Mr. Merriman in the Cape House Assembly to revoke the charter of the British South Africa Company is certain to be defeated. The bulk of the speakers in the House, this dispatch says, support the Chartered Company.

The Times explains in an editorial that there is a bare possibility that in its Pretoria dispatch fifteen years means the period of banishment instead of imprisonment. "If it means imprisonment," says the Times, "it is almost equivalent to a death sentence, and will produce a painful impression of surprise as being severe beyond all expectations, and the ending will be to perpetuate political strife."

The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Pretoria dated Monday, May 18th, which says the executive council, after a heated discussion, postponed the final decision on the punishment for the reform leaders until the next day (Tuesday). A difficulty has arisen, says this dispatch, from the fact that two of the prisoners, including the leaders, have signed a petition asking for a commutation of their sentences to fines, while ten of the prisoners have refused to sign.

CORONATION FETE OF CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Unusual Preparations for This Expensive Event.

RAILWAY TRAIN BUILT FOR IT.

Will Pardon Siberian Convicts—Corporal Punishment to be Abolished in Russia—Threats of Assassination. Entire Route Guarded by Soldiers.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—The Czar and Czarina started this evening for Moscow. They took with them their infant daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga. Their departure was made the occasion of a most elaborate civil and military display. The streets from the palace to the railway station were lined with enthusiastic crowds, who heartily wished God speed to their majesties.

The Czar on his coronation, it is said, will abolish every form of corporal punishment in the Empire. It is expected that he will pardon thousands of convicts in Siberia.

The august ceremony of the coronation of the Czar and Czarina, and the fete which precede and follow that event will fill up the time constantly from now until June 7th, which is the date fixed upon for the return of the imperial party to St. Petersburg. The train which carries the imperial party to the ancient capital of Russia was especially built throughout for this journey, and is said to be the finest that ever rode on rails.

MOSCOW PREPARED.

Everything in Readiness for Journey of Czar.

MOSCOW, May 17.—For two days past everything has been in readiness for the journey of the Czar and Czarina from St. Petersburg. Infantry guard the lines of railway right into Moscow. The bridges are especially guarded, and along the different lines are to be seen at intervals tents and relief detachments. Even in the peaceful and quiet reign of young Nicholas II. no vigilance or caution is neglected that has ever been taken in former reigns.

NIRILISTS ARE AT WORK.

Plots to Kill the Czar During the Coronation Festivities.

MILAN, May 19.—According to advices received by the Secolo from Moscow, the coronation festivities have caused renewed activity among the nihilists, who for a long time past appeared to have abandoned their attempt upon the life of the ruler of Russia. Advices published by the paper are to the effect that the police of Moscow have discovered a place in that city that was used for the manufacture of bombs. It was situated beneath a street through which the coronation procession will pass. It is added that placards have been posted about the streets calling upon the people to revolt against the Czar.

Several workmen who were employed in the preparation of the Kremlin for the coronation have been arrested, it being suspected that they are implicated in a conspiracy against the Czar.

DEFEAT OF THE MATABELE.

Victory of the Troops of Cecil Rhodes Near Bulawayo.

BULUWAYO, May 13.—Beale's column inflicted defeat upon the Matabele at Movenoe on Saturday without themselves suffering any loss. In an engagement at Movenoe on Sunday, half a mile from Mavin's main kraal, the Matabele maintained a hot fire for fifteen minutes. Cecil Rhodes and Captain Metcalf were well to the front. The Maxim rapid fire gun was not used. It is impossible to estimate the number of the enemy killed, owing to the thick bush and the high grass there was in the locality of the fight. Desultory firing was continued as the enemy retired. The Mavin and other kraals were destroyed.

The patrol started today in pursuit of the natives. Two bodies of white men were found, which are identified as those of Walsh and Harbord.

Kansas Breeze in Texas.

SHERMAN, Tex., May 15.—The bodies of dead children are hanging on the branches of the ash, oak and orange trees of Denton and Grayson counties tonight. A cyclone, the most terrific Northeastern Texas has ever experienced, dashed out lives and wrecked homes in the village of Justin and the cities of Denton and Sherman today. Fifty people are known to be dead. As many more are missing.

How to Treat a Wife.

(From the Pacific Health Journal.) First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add, always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The U. S. S. Adams was gaily decorated yesterday in honor of the birthday Queen Victoria.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Equity.—S. M. DAWSON, J. B. FISHER and H. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker; TALLIA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, her husband; WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, LUCY W. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSELDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Alilani Hale) in Honolulu, at 12 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, August 20th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

The following is said Honolulu located parcel of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Milward and Queen streets, described as follows: Frontage on King Street 161 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (back) end of the Opera House 29 feet; Milward Street 22 feet; from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 322.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot containing an area of 161.125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting: First—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. E. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448. Second—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keawemahu to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 5th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229. Third—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana I. L. C. A. 835 and in Royal Patent 3596, L. C. A. 6383, L. C. A. mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1890, of record in Liber 98, folios 164-166. Fourth—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kila and Kilauna to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-452.

Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui: First—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the 17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-132

SULTAN IN NEW ROLE.

Will Extend Hand of Friendship to Armenians.

LONDON, May 19.—I learn on the highest authority that the Armenian question is about to enter a new phase. At this moment a movement is on foot here, in Paris and in Brussels, in favor of the reconciliation of the Armenians with Turkey.

There is every reason to believe that this movement has been started with the consent and even at the desire of the Sultan himself. His majesty, according to my information, has been vividly impressed by the regrettable state of affairs in Anatolia, created by the sad events of the past year. It is necessary, however, that the well-intentioned section of the Armenians should come forward, honestly endeavoring to forget the past, and boldly make an appeal to the personal sentiments of the Sultan. In other words, grasp the hand which is already as good as tendered. I may add that this turn of affairs would be received with a deep sense of relief among English politicians of both parties.

HAND OF PAPISTS SHOWN.
Mandate Issued on Manitoba School Question.

MONTREAL, May 18.—In all the Roman Catholic churches in Quebec province a mandate signed by the Archbishop and Bishops was read last night, dealing with the duties of the faithful in the approaching general election. The mandate concludes as follows:

"Therefore, all Catholics should openly and solemnly engage themselves to vote in Parliament in favor of the legislation giving to the Catholics of Manitoba the school laws which were recognized as due to them by the Privy Council of England. This grave duty imposes itself on all good Catholics, and you would not be justifiable, neither before your spiritual guides nor before God himself, in setting aside this obligation."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

Loyal Britons and Their Friends Do Dancing.

Independence Park pavilion was a brilliant scene last night on the occasion of the joint celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday by the Sons of St. George and the Scottish Thistle Club. Shortly after the hour appointed for the opening of the hall, nearly all the guests of the evening were present, showing their anxiety to join in the festivities commemorating the birthday of the beloved Queen of England.

The decorations of the pavilion surpassed anything that has been seen in Honolulu for a long time. Just in front of the music platform, where the Kawaihau Club was stationed, was a portrait of Queen Victoria, and under this an oil painting by Mrs. Black of the rose, thistle and shamrock. Surrounding the picture and design were palms and ferns tacked here and there with a wreath of ginger and ferns added. In front and above the stand and forming a canopy, was an English and a Hawaiian flag stretching out to both sides and forming the center of attraction of a number of flags that were hung artistically around the whole pavilion. Across on the rafters were other and smaller flags prettily draped, and in among these long strings of ginger alternated with ferns. After the grand march in which over fifty couples took part, the Kawaihau Club struck up "God Save the Queen," while T. Rain Walker, representing the British Government, was escorted to the front of the music platform by members of the reception committee.

This ceremony finished, the dancing began and was kept up to quite a late hour. Some three hundred couples were present.

A Cure for Muscular Rheumatism.

Mrs. R. L. Lamson of Fairmount, Ill., says: "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness I have ever seen." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

HAPPIEST OF ALL.

There is no time in the twenty-four hours when one ought to feel so thoroughly satisfied and content as immediately after a good, hearty meal. And all healthy persons do feel so. The body's demands have been met and we are easy and comfortable, as though we had paid off an old dun and had money left. We are accessible, humane and good-natured. Then, if ever, we will grant a request without grumbling. "True benevolence," says a crusty old friend of mine, "is located in a capable stomach recently filled."

Yes, but what of the incapable stomachs, of which there are so many?—stomachs that disappoint and plague their owners, till the act of feeding, so delightful to others, becomes an act to avoid the necessity of which they are almost willing to die? Ah, that is quite another thing. These poor souls are they who say, as Miss Wallace says in this letter of hers, "I was no longer to be counted among those who have pleasure in eating. Far from it. As for me, I was afraid to eat. I felt the need of food, of course—the weakness and sinking that accompanied abstinence—but what was I to do? The moment I ate my distress and pain commenced. No matter how light the repast was, nor how careful I was not to hurry in taking it, the result was the same. The distress and gnawing pains followed, with discomfort in the chest and a sense of choking, as if some bits of food had lodged there and were irritating me."

"So objectionable and repugnant to me was the act of eating that for days together I didn't touch solid food, subsisting entirely on milk and soda water. Owing to this enforced lack of nourishment I got extremely weak, and about as thin as I could be. I must not forget to say that this happened to me, or rather it began to happen, in July, 1886, when I was living at Wellington, in Shropshire. It came on, as you may say, gradually, and not with any sudden or acute symptoms. I found myself low, languid and tired. Then came the failure of my appetite and the other things I have named."

"I took the usual medicines for indigestion, but they had no good effect. After six months' experience of this kind of misery I read in a book about Mother Seigel's Syrup as a remedy for this disease, and got a bottle from Mr. Bates, the chemist in Wellington. Having used it a few days I felt great relief, and when I had consumed two bottles I was entirely well. Since then I have heartily commended Mother Seigel's Syrup to many friends, who have invariably been cured, as I was. You have my permission to publish my letter, if you desire to do so." (Signed) Minnie Wallace, Nurse, The Union Workhouse, Oldham, February 22d, 1895.

In a communication dated January 8th, 1895, Mrs. Henrietta McCallum, of 40 Downsfield Road, Walthamstow, near London, states that her daughter Emma fell ill in the spring of 1886 with the same symptoms described by Miss Wallace. She craved food, yet when it was placed before her she turned from it almost with loathing. "As time went on," so runs the mother's letter, "my daughter became so weak she could hardly walk. Neither home medicines nor those of the doctors did any good. Her sufferings continued for over eight years."

"In June, 1894, she began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, of which we had just read in a little book that was left at the house. In a week she was better, and in less than two months she was enjoying better health than ever before. She has since ailed nothing, and can eat any kind of food." (Signed) Mrs. Henrietta McCallum.

"Happily," says Homer, "were they who fell under the high walls of Troy." Happier are they who have never fallen under the crushing weight of indigestion or dyspepsia. Happiest, perhaps, of all are they who have been lifted up by Mother Seigel's remedy and placed where once again they can eat, drink and be merry. And if all these could be gathered together they would make a greater host than the Greek poet ever dreamed of.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

I am instructed by the Trustees of the Estate of JAMES W. GAY, Esq., deceased, to SELL, at my Auction Rooms,

On MONDAY, June 1st,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Thorough-bred Grey Stallion

ROYALIST,

3 years old, by Senator Standford, dam Flama.

Thorough-bred Grey Gelding

ANTIDOTE,

6 years old, by Senator Standford, dam Poison.

These animals are both in training. No reserve figure. A rare chance for June 1st races.

Terms, cash or approved paper.

W. S. LUCE,
Auctioneer.

4313-61

WALAKEA MILL COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the above Company, held this 25th day of May, 1896, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Limited, at Honolulu, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Theo. H. Davies.
Vice President—Thos. R. Walker.
Treasurer—F. M. Swanzy.
Secretary—E. W. Holdsworth.
Auditor—T. R. Keyworth.
E. W. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

Honolulu, May 25th, 1896. 1763-37a

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

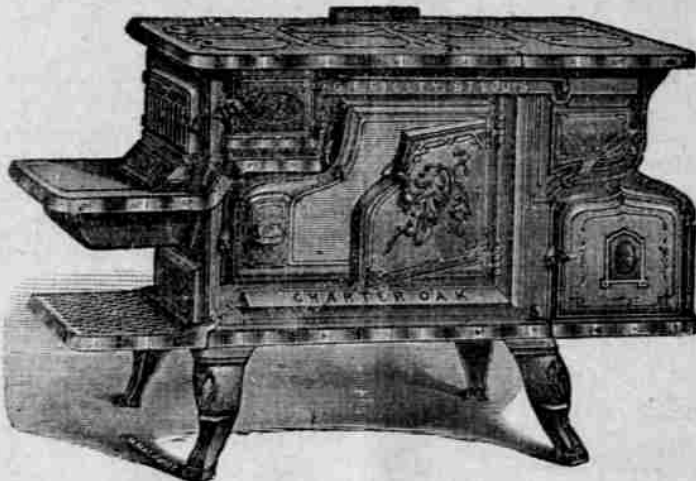
Cuticura WORKS Wonders

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood when all else fails.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. M. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUMR, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

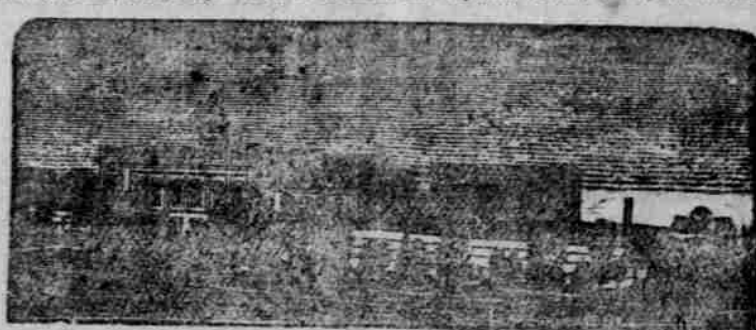
For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—
DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Sup. DR. C. A. ROOSE, Asst. Physician. GEO. C. CLARK, Sanitary Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are capacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Managers. REFERENCES: DR. L. C. LAY, President of the Board of Trustees, San Francisco. DR. W. H. MAY, S. F. ex-Superintendent Asylum, San Francisco. DR. E. H. WOOLSEY, S. F. S. F. Co., and Oakland Hospital. DR. ROBERT A. McLENNAN, San Francisco. DR. W. H. THORNE, San Jose. DR. J. S. FITZGERALD, San Francisco. DR. G. A. SHREVE, Asst. Supt. State Insane Asylum, 1890-91.



HOLLISTER & COMPANY,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands,
4273 1749-2m

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
HOLLISTER & CO.,
Agents.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their own barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Plüger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, S'erve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Denjohans and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

BUBBER STAMPS OF ALL KINDS AT GAZETTE OFFICE



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has a hand at large scale.

lars and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
Original and Only Genuine.
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MADDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.
Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,
94 Post Street, - - San Francisco.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Type-writing, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

A MONUMENT OF MR. THURM'S OFFICE.

Complete Revision of Indices in
Registrar's Office.

RESULT OF NINE YEARS LABOR.

Thirty-two Volumes of Index Work.
No Trouble to Find Transfers—A
Boon to Lawyers—Checked
and Re-checked by Clerks.

The Bureau of Conveyances had a red letter day on the 27th instant, and a fresh bottle of ink was opened to celebrate the completion of the full set of new system indices of its miscellaneous records from the commencement of the office, in 1845.

Some one has facetiously termed this "Mr. Thurm's Monument of Office" and with a semblance of justice, as may be seen. Doubtless the legal fraternity, searchers of title, and others, having business with the record office, will welcome this intelligence, for to them, especially, the value of this work is readily understood and duly appreciated.

The full set of indices comprises thirty-two large canvas covered volumes, whose pages measure fourteen by eighteen inches. The first series of the set take the first twenty-five years' records, or from 1845 to 1869 inclusive, while the later period of twenty-six years, covering more frequent transactions, it has been necessary to divide into four series of from five to seven years each.

This finished work shows but a moiety of the labor of years of two clerks, frequently interrupted through pressure of current work, and once delayed several weeks for want of funds till two friends of the system came to its rescue, at about the eleventh hour of the session of 1894, and secured a grant for its continuance. The unseen work embraces the abstract in short form from the records themselves, of every recorded instrument therein, in the form desired for the index, but not in alphabetical order.

When a number of records were abstracted in this way, they were compared and checked, ready for index entry. The abstract sheets thus checked, as "copy" for both the first and second party index clerks, one following the other in consecutive order as to date of record, of course entering every thing in its proper alphabet subdivision. When all was done, the work was again compared by the records themselves, one party calling off, and one checking in each index and correcting any errors or omissions, after which they were ready for public use.

Under the old system the indices simply showed the class of instrument, name of first and second party—one entry in each—and the liber and folio of the recorded instrument. This was all sufficient in the days when realty transactions were so light that the good memory of Registrar Brown could aid the honest enquirer in information sought. With the changed business condition of the islands toward the close of the seventies, complications of title may said to have rapidly multiplied, so that search work was aided by the addition of a date column, and the vowel system of indexing further facilitated by a better division under several letters of the alphabet to accommodate Hawaiian and Chinese names.

While an aid in some respects it did not avail much in identifying an instrument as to whether it was the one required or not, to ascertain which it was necessary to note and call for all records containing instruments between the parties sought against, and patiently examine each till the right one was found. This was not only a tax on valuable time both to the public and the office, but was deemed by the new registrar an unnecessary strain and wear upon the records, hence his information of this new system, which began with 1889, to show, as much as possible, the essential features of each recorded instrument.

Following the class or character of an instrument are the names of all parties thereto—both of grantors and of grantees—if in

first party index, or reversed if in second party index; date of execution, liber, folio and date of record; the number or numbers of Royal Patent or Award, if shown, and its location by name of land—if so known—with district and island wherein situated also given.

By these several means of identity it is quite unnecessary for any person, knowing what they are searching for, to call for the wrong record.

This gives but a brief outline of the work which has just been completed, and one in which Mr. Thurm and his assistants naturally take considerable satisfaction from the relief which it affords to the search work of the office.

The registrar, in "sighing for other worlds to conquer," has been looking into the possibilities of putting this whole series into a printed set, rearranged in dictionary style, but the expense, for so limited a field, has frightened him from such hopes.

Private advices by the China state that the Yale crew now training to row against Henley made a mile and a quarter in six minutes and thirty-three seconds recently. This is fifteen seconds faster than the Henley record. Stroke, forty to the minute. Although Chief Justice Judd's son will not row in the regular crew, he will go to England as a substitute.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, May 26.
P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from San Francisco.
Am. bgtn. Wm. G. Irwin, Smith, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, May 27.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.

Thursday, May 28.
Stmr. Taiwan-Mar, Furukawa, from Kobe, Japan.
O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterend, from the Colonies.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, May 26.
Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Kona and Kau.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, for San Francisco.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Iwalani, Smythe, for Hamakua ports.

Am. sch. Aloha, Dabel, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, May 27.

Stmr. Kilaua Hou, Everett, for Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Likelike, Weir, for Hawaii ports.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for China and Japan.

Thursday, May 28.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Nelson, for Oahu ports.
O. S. S. Van Oterend, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per bgtn. Wm. G. Irwin, May 26.—Mrs. M. L. Hawthorn, Miss L. M. Hawthorn, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, E. I. Duncan and Gus Supe.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. China, May 26.—Through passengers: Miss Austio Patterson, Mr. F. Von Schirach, Lieutenant Commander F. H. Delano, U. S. N., Mr. H. G. Simon, Admiral Tirpitz, I. G. N., Lieutenant Z. Von Ammon, I. G. N., Mr. Truxton Morris, Mr. J. Goldsmith, Mrs. M. G. G. Linsky, Mr. A. R. Riggs, Dr. J. A. Hart, Mr. W. F. Carroll, Mr. A. H. Butler, Mr. C. D. Hart, Mr. A. M. Hart, Mr. K. Uno, Mrs. J. Goldsmith.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Alameda, May 28.—A. Cade Bemrose, C. H. Brown, J. Burtes, W. H. Cowan and the Misses Kennedy.

Departures.

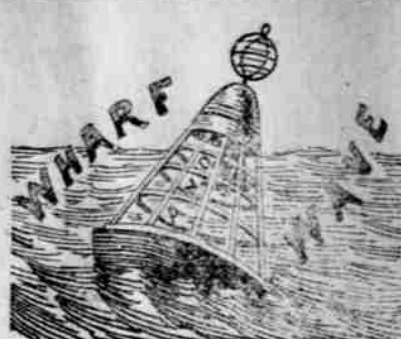
For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, May 26.—Mrs. Paakauha, Rev. A. Pali, M. McCann, Mrs. Kehlbaum, Mrs. H. R. Hitchcock, Miss M. R. Hitchcock, H. S. Hagerup, H. H. Renton, J. A. Scott, C. C. Kennedy, Dr. Oliver, wife and child, Mrs. Hartmann, Robert Durran, Charles Grant, Mrs. Lewis, L. Ah Hip, Judge Hart, Mrs. Osorinos, H. R. Hitchcock, E. N. Hitchcock, Mrs. Kelly and child.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 26.—M. S. Grinbaum, E. C. Bolte, Mrs. Phoebe Makee, Dr. McGettigan, Dr. Raymond, A. S. Hartwell, Mrs. Maele Kaila, P. T. Phillips, E. Johnson, Young Tong and O. Unna.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, May 26.—Mr. A. B. C. J. Cowan and two children, J. J. Silva, Max Schlemmer, wife and three children, Annie Kahale, A. McBryde, C. E. Haynes, A. B. Scrimgeour.

For San Francisco, per bk. Alden Besse, May 26.—Mrs. Kate W. Cooper and Miss Kathleen Cooper.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, May 28.—Mrs. Giffard and daughter, A. Marques, Joseph Hyman, Miss S. T. Brown, C. E. Edwards and wife, Mrs. G. S. Morrill, Aubrey Robinson, Miss E. Gay, A. L. Louison, Mrs. I. Hilder, Col. George de la Vergne, George T. Green, A. E. Murphy, Thos. M. Starkey, J. B. Herlihy, J. S. Terres, wife and infant, Miss Wilson.



AT DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, May 28, 10 p. m.—The weather is clear; wind light, northeast. Bark Fresno and schooner Mol Wahine bound in.

The American brigantine Wm. G. Irwin, First Officer Smith in command, arrived yesterday after a fine trip of 13 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise. The Irwin docked at Brewer's wharf. Captain Williams, who remained over a trip in Honolulu, will again assume command of the Irwin.

The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury master, arrived from San Francisco at 4 p. m. yesterday. Following is the purser's report: Sailed from San Francisco May 20th; had fine weather throughout the entire passage; moderate northwest winds to latitude 31 N., thence to port moderate east winds. Time of trip, 6 days, 1 hour and 21 minutes.

The steamer Taiwan-Mar, Furukawa master, arrived yesterday, 19 days from Kobe, Japan, with a large number of Japanese, who were landed at the quarantine station during the afternoon. The articles call for 1233, and the actual number is 1245 Japanese. They are the toughest lot of immigrants that have arrived in Honolulu for a long time.

The O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterend, arrived early yesterday morning, 17½ days from Sydney. Following is the purser's report: Sailed from Sydney May 11 at 5 p. m.; arrived at Auckland May 15th at 7 p. m. and sailed following day at 3 p. m.; arrived in Apia on 20th, at noon, and left 6 p. m. same day; arrived in Honolulu as above. Fine weather was experienced all the way.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Malakoa Bay and Makaha the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Friday June 5

*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Makaha, Malakoa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday June 2

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of ALICE F. HITCHCOCK, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the executor of the will of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such executor.

IT IS ORDERED THAT FRIDAY, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 19, 1896.

By the Court.

1761-3th GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of AMOS F. JONES, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

IT IS ORDERED THAT MONDAY, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 12, 1896.

By the Court.

1759-3th GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—LILIA KEAWEMAHU vs. DAVID KEAWEA.

Label for Divorce.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy, greeting:

You are commanded to summon David Keawemahu, residing in Yokohama, Japan, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be upon before said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lilial Keawemahu, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition, and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 13th day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August Term of this Court.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk Judiciary Department.
Honolulu, May 13, 1896.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—JAMES L. NEWTON, and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR, et al., Defendants. Action for Quieting of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth R. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; Aveline Underwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; Davis, husband of Frances Davis, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, both deceased, and Ida Weaver, a great granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and — Weaver, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Newman, husband of Lydia Newman, deceased, a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Frank Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased; Doubleday, husband of Anna M. Doubleday, deceased, a granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubleday, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Alice Newton, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; — Jackson, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; Richard Eugene Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Frances Mary Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband; John H. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased; Elizabeth Crandall, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and I. Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and William F. Newton, son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily Newton, his wife. Defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before said Circuit Court at the AUGUST TERM thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, the third day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of James L. Newton and George H. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this fourth day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original, which is on file in my office, in said Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.
1749-3m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of HENRY REED HOLLISTER, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of Henry Reed Hollister, deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Phoebe Adelaide Parmelee having been filed, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, June 23d, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

May 18th, 1896.

By the Court.

1762-3th GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of ADDIE N. SMITH of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased intestate.

The petition of G. Washington Smith, husband of the deceased, having been filed, alleging that said deceased died on May 23d, 1896, leaving property necessary for administration, and praying that he be appointed administrator of said estate; It is hereby ordered that FRIDAY, June 26, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at Aliolani, Judiciary Building, in the Court room of said Court, in said Honolulu, be and is appointed as the time and place for hearing said application, and all persons concerned may appear and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

By the Court.

1762-3th P. D. KELLET, Jr., Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Antonio Marcelino, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Luiza da Gloria Marcelino, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to her, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 21st, A. D. 1896.

By the Court.

1761-3th GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Achen, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by H. Hackfeld & Co., creditors of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to George Rodick, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 20th, A. D. 1896.

By the Court.

1761-3th GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of C. E. McVEIGH, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Mary Mowat McVeigh, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to John Toms, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 11th, A. D. 1896.

By the Court.

1759-3th GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of ADELIA CORNWELL, deceased.

The Last Will and Testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to W. H. Cornwell and F. W. Macfarlane, having been filed, notice is hereby given.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT MONDAY, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, May 12, 1896.

By the Court.

1759-3th GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of ADELIA CORNWELL, deceased.

The Last Will and Testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to W. H. Cornwell and F. W. Macfarlane, having been filed, notice is hereby given.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT MONDAY, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, May 12, 1896.

By the Court.

1759-3th GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Alexander Gordon Hutcheon, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, with vouchers duly authenticated, to her at the office of F. M. Wakefield, Hilo, within six months from the date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred. All persons indebted to the said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Hilo this 20th day of May, A. D. 1896.

JEMIMA HUTCHEON GIBB, Administratrix of the estate of Alexander Gordon Hutcheon.
1761-4t

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES'

Sale of Real Property

Situate Makai of the Reform School, at Kaula, Maui—Kauai, Honolulu, Oahu.
Estate of MRS. HARRIET N. JONES.

A Good Chance to Invest in House Lots.